FEBRUARY.
**THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,549—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

**CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.**
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. | pts. | | Qts. | pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 8 | 7/0 Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 12 | 7 |
| 20 | 12/0 | Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer | 20 | 12/0 |
| 25 | 13/8 | | 25 | 13 |
| 29 | 15/0 | | 29 | 15/0 |
| 34 | 18/0 | After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt | 34 | 18/0 |
| 38 | 20/0 | | 38 | 20/0 |

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks at the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | Friday. 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| † | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 1st Mar. |
| BL | PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | H. Wyatt | 8th ,, |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 15th ,, |
| BL | SHANNON | 4149 | 800 | C. R. Edwards | 22nd ,, |
| ML | ORIENTAL | 5503 | 1000 | E. Steward | 29th ,, |
| * | ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 29th ,, |
| BL | PEKIN | 3900 | 600 | P Harris | 5th Apr. |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 12th ,, |
| BL | KAISER-I-HIND | 6029 | 700 | F. F. Briscoe | 19th ,, |
| † | ASSAM | 2038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 26th ,, |
| BL | GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 3rd May. |
| † | SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 10th ,, |
| BL | PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | H. Wyatt | 17th ,, |
| † | ASSAM | 2038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 24st ,, |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.
* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application is advisable.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | 2955 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 3th Apr. |

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bundor at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | On 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 24th Feb. |
| NIZAM | 2735 | 500 | T. F. Creery | 14thMar |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | W. D. Mudie | 28th ,, |
| PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 11th Apr. |
| SUTLEJ | 4205 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 25th ,, |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Mar. '89. | 10th Apr. 1889 |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Apr. '89. | 1st May ,, |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Apr. '89. | 20th May ,, |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th May '89. | 10th June ,, |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 7th March, 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

### AUSTRO LLOYD'S HUNGARIAN S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | P. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 5th Mar. |
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lemenich | 4,000 | 650 | 5th April. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger. | 4,000 | 650 | 5th May. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey, from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BERENICE | F. Egger | 3,500 | 500 | 25th Mar. |

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | F. Cossovich | 4,200 | 600 | 10th Mar. |
| PANDORA | G Costanzo | 3,500 | 550 | 10th May. |

Calling at Aden, Hod-idah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Costanzo | 3,500 | 550 | 11th Mar. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA & MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. CLAN GRAHAM, 3 000 tons, Commander ALEXANDERSON will leave BOMBAY for GENOA & MARSEILLES, on or about 5th March. This steamer has splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are on the upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be booked through to London (Overland from Genoa or Marseilles) and will be landed with their luggage at the Customs at Genoa or Marseilles free of charge.
For Rates of Passage, Cabin, Plan, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 12th Feb.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 24th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889. Agents.

### MACIVER LINE.

S. S. CHINA, Captain BILLINGE. This favourite Steamer will sail for Plymouth about the 5th March. Carries Doctor and Stewardess. Special arrangements made for families. Liberal allowance of luggage granted.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Or to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 18th February, 1889. Apollo Street.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CARTHAGE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1889.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### PRIZE CUPS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have now on show a choice Selection of CUPS, &c., suitable as Prizes for Shooting, Racing, Polo, Golf, Tennis, Racquets, Badminton, Gymkhana, and other Athletic Competitions.

PLAIN GOBLETS.
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.
ENGRAVED GOBLETS.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 150.
TWO-HANDLED CUPS.
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 150.
LOVING CUPS.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100,
PINT SIZE TANKARDS.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 30.
QUART SIZE TANKARDS.
Rs. 18 each.
OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE LOVING CUPS.
Rs. 50 to Rs. 65.
OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE TANKARDS.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 35.
OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE BEAKERS.
Rs. 25 to Rs. 27-8.
OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE CLARET CUP JUG.
Rs. 58 each.
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS.
Rs. 24 to Rs. 35.
SHIKARI OR PICNIC COMPANIONS.
Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 52.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANIONS.
Rs. 22 to Rs. 36.
COCKTAIL SHAKERS.
Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 25.

ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, AND INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.
PRIZE CUPS.
PRIZE GOBLETS.
PRIZE TANKARDS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000
May be effected at the following rates with the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Per Month.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At age | 25 | Rs. 24-7-9 |
| ,, ,, | 30 | ,, 26-9-9 |
| ,, ,, | 35 | ,, 29-4-9 |
| ,, ,, | 40 | ,, 32-6-4 |

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

### SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 6 lots of ASHES, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th, February, 1889.

## CROCKERY AND GLASS.

TREACHER & Co. respectfully beg to invite the attention of intending Purchasers to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.

The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

| DINNER CROCKERY. | | No. 1. Blue Line. Rs. a. | No. 3. Peach Blow. Rs. a. | No. 4. Gilt Line. Rs. a. | No. 5. Plain White. Rs. a. | No. 6. Ivy Entwine. Rs. a. | No. 7. Bird on Almond. Rs. a. | No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meat Plates | per doz. | 5 0 | 5 12 | 9 0 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 6 0 | 8 8 |
| Soup ,, | ,, | 5 0 | 5 12 | 9 0 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 6 0 | 8 8 |
| Pudding ,, | ,, | 4 8 | 4 10 | 8 0 | 2 4 | 2 12 | 4 8 | 7 12 |
| Cheese ,, | ,, | 3 8 | 3 12 | 6 0 | 1 14 | 2 2 | 4 8 | 5 12 |
| 20" Flat Dish | each | 8 0 | ... | 11 4 | 4 8 | ... | 8 0 | 9 8 |
| 18" Well Gravy Dish | ,, | 8 0 | 8 4 | 15 4 | 5 8 | 5 12 | 8 8 | 13 12 |
| 18" Flat ,, | ,, | 4 8 | 4 12 | 9 4 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 5 8 | 8 8 |
| 16" ,, ,, | ,, | 3 8 | 3 12 | 6 4 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 4 8 | 5 12 |
| 14" ,, ,, | ,, | 2 8 | 2 12 | 4 10 | 1 6 | 1 10 | 3 4 | 4 8 |
| 12" ,, ,, | ,, | 1 12 | 1 14 | 3 2 | 1 0 | 1 4 | 2 4 | 2 14 |
| 10" ,, ,, | ,, | 1 6 | 1 6 | 2 15 | 0 15 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 4 |
| 16" Fish Drainer | ,, | 3 8 | 4 10 | 5 12 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 5 0 | 5 8 |
| 9" Pie Dish | ,, | 1 4 | 1 8 | 1 12 | 0 12 | 0 14 | 1 10 | 2 8 |
| 11" ,, | ,, | 1 12 | 2 0 | 2 6 | 1 2 | 1 4 | 2 2 | 3 4 |
| Soup Tureen | ,, | 9 4 | 9 12 | 19 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 8 | 18 12 |
| Sauce Tureen | ,, | 2 8 | 2 12 | 6 14 | 1 10 | 2 8 | 3 8 | 6 4 |
| Vegetable Dishes | ,, | 3 0 | 3 4 | 7 8 | 2 2 | 2 12 | 3 12 | 8 0 |
| Side Dishes | ,, | 8 12 | 9 12 | 15 8 | 13 0 | 6 14 | 9 12 | 15 0 |
| Salad Bowl | ,, | 3 0 | 3 8 | 7 12 | 2 4 | 2 12 | 3 12 | 6 8 |
| Hot Water Plates | per doz. | 26 0 | ... | 36 0 | 22 0 | ... | 29 0 | 39 0 |
| Covered Cheese Dishes | each | 8 0 | 8 12 | 14 12 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 9 4 | 13 4 |
| Cheese Dish, no Cover | ,, | 3 0 | 3 0 | 5 12 | 2 12 | 3 0 | 3 4 | 5 8 |
| Salad Plates | per doz. | 8 12 | ... | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Steak Dishes | each | 9 12 | ... | 15 4 | ... | ... | 9 12 | ... |
| Tripartite Dish | ,, | 6 8 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 5 0 | 5 4 | 5 8 | 7 8 |

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.
No. 1 Set, Rs. 88. No. 3 Set, Rs. 106-8. No. 4 Set, Rs. 175. No. 5 Set, Rs. 57. No. 6 Set, Rs. 61. No. 7 Set, Rs. 104. No. 8 Set, Rs. 166.
Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

## STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, and 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 75. ½ Service of above, Rs. 47.

SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 105. ½ Service of above Rs. 57.

SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 141. ½ Service of above, Rs. 73.

SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 198. ½ Service of above, Rs. 105.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.
DESSERT SETS.
EPERGNES.
FINGER BOWLS.
FLOWER VASES.
MENU STANDS.
NAME TABLETS.
TOILET SERVICES.
TOILET TABLE SETS.
TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.

COMPLETE COLOURED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

## THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

### COTTON SOCKS.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Rough Brown Cotton Socks | ...Per doz. | 6 12 |
| Fine Brown Cotton Socks | ,, | 8 8 |
| Extra Super ,, | ,, | 11 8 |
| Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes | ,, | 13 8 |
| Brown Cotton, plain stripes | ,, | 15 8 |
| Light Colours, fancy stripes | ,, | 22 8 |
| Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool | ,, | 23 8 |

### DRESS SOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered | ...Per pair, | 4 8 |
| Plain Colours Do. | ,, | 3 8 |
| Fancy Stripes Do. | ,, | 3 8 |
| Best Black Silk Embroidered | ,, | 8 8 |
| Fancy Stripes Do. | ,, | 10 8 |

### MERINO SOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Merino, assorted colours | ...Per doz. | 15 8 |
| Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock | ,, | 22 8 |
| Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock | ,, | 30 0 |
| Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article | ,, | 20 0 |
| Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes | ,, | 18 8 |
| Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool | ,, | 25 0 |
| Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting | ,, | 30 0 |

### KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made | Per pair | 3 12 |
| Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article | ,, | 4 8 |
| Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made | ,, | 3 12 |
| Navy Cotton | ,, | 3 8 |

### UNDERVESTS.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather | ... 6 for | 12 0 |
| Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made | ... 6 for | 30 0 |
| Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating | ... each | 7 8 |
| Summer Merino Vests | ... 6 for | 30 0 |
| Stout Merino Vests for English wear | ... 6 for | 39 0 |
| Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves | 6 for | 45 0 |
| Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm | ... 6 for | 39 0 |

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

### UNDERPANTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gauze Merino Pants, very fine | ... 6 for | 33 0 |
| Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating | ...Per pair | 10 8 |
| Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino | ... 6 for | 33 0 |
| Stout Merino, for English wear | ... 6 for | 39 0 |
| Stout Brown Merino Pants | ... 6 for | 51 0 |
| Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm | ... 6 for | 39 0 |

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

### CARDIGAN JACKETS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each | ...Rs. | 10 8 and 12 0 |
| Warm Mufflers | ... ,, | 2 12 and 3 0 |

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

## BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

## BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

## MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

*Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face | 15 |
| The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do. | 22 |
| The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers | 35 |
| The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance | 50 |
| The same works in Hunting case | 60 |
| The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case | 85 |
| The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month | 140 |
| The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front | 250 |
| The same as foregoing, in Hunting case | 280 |
| The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ¼ minute per month | 375 |
| The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case | 420 |

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CEYLON TEA stands unrivalled for its combination of strength and flavour; and this pure Tea gives a beverage pleasant and beneficial to those who drink it.
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AROMATISED
## TASTELESS CASCARA SAGRADA.

THE Bark of RHAMNUS PURSHIANUS, known as Cascara Sagrada or Sacred Bark, has of late years come into most extensive use as mild, safe, and efficient Laxative, the Liquid Extract being the preparation generally employed. The great objection to its administration, however, has been the PERSISTENT NAUSEOUS BITTER TASTE, which has hitherto to a great extent interfered with its general use as a Laxative. After numerous experiments, we have succeeded in devising a process for preparing a TASTELESS Extract from the Bark WITHOUT INTERFERING IN ANY WAY WITH THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE, thus retaining its full aperient effects. This Tasteless Extract, rendered palatable by means of Aromatics, we have now the pleasure of placing before the Medical Profession and the Public, feeling sure that a single trial will be sufficient to prove its efficiency.

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by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

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Optician to the National Rifle Association.

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FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
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STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
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Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

## THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.
BOMBAY.
Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor...MR. H. STANLEY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1889.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
Who will appear
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2ND,
In the beautiful Opera, in 3 Acts of
MADAM LA ASCOTT E
THE LUCK BRINGER.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Box Office at Soundy's Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for the season or for any night during the season.

### DIXON MEMORIAL FUND.
A GRAND MASONIC CONCERT,
In aid of the above Fund, will be held in
THE TOWN HALL,
ON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K. G., K. T., &c., &c., District Grand Master of Bombay, and the OFFICERS of District Grand Lodge.
SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT., GRAND MASTER of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and his OFFICERS.

Their EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY have signified their intention of being present, if possible.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen will assist :—
VOCALISTS.
LADY MORLAND. MRS. ADAMS.
MRS. PRESTON. MRS. WALKER.
MR. WYER. MR. CLARK.
MR. LAMB. MR. THELENBERG.
PIANOFORTE.
Miss FLOWER. MR. METAXAS.
ORGAN.
MR. MANT.
Concert will commence at 9 o'clock.

PART I.
1. Organ Solo.....March from "Scipio" .....Handel. Mr. MANT.
2. Song .....Still is the Night" .....Abdt. Mr. THELENBERG.
3. Song .....The River of Years".....Marzials. Mrs. PRESTON.
4. Song .....The Village Blacksmith"..Weiss. Mr. LAMB.
5. Song .....The Lost Chord" .....Sullivan. Lady MORLAND.
6. Pianoforte Solo .....Sonata in C sharp minor.....Beethoven. Miss FLOWER.
7. Song .....At Benediction" .....Odoardo Mrs. ADAMS. Barri.
8. Duett.....Il pallor funesto" (Lucia di Lammermoor) .....Donizetti. Mrs. WALKER & Mr. WYER.

PART II.
1. Organ Solo .....Air du Dauphin" .....Roeckel. Mr. MANT.
2. Song .....The Erl King" .....Schubert. Mr. WYER.
3. Song .....O Roberto che tu Adoro" (Robert il Diavolo) .....Meyerbeer. Mrs. WALKER.
4. Song .....Thou art passing hence"...Sullivan. Mr. ANDERSON CLARK.
5. Pianoforte Solo...A. Menuet de Parlesienne Bizet .....par Th. Ritter.
B. Gavott in G minor .....J. S. Bach.
C. Auf den Bergen.....
Aus dem Volksleben .....Greig.
Mr. METAXAS.
6. Duett .....Ah figlia incauta" (Maria Padilla).....Donizetti. Lady MORLAND and Mrs. ADAMS.
7. Song .....Big Ben" .....Pontet. Mr. HERDITCH.

Tickets, Rs. 4 each.
Seats can be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION of OIL and WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, &c., will open in the Secretariat, Front Entrance, on MONDAY, February 18th, when H. E. LORD REAY will open the Exhibition formally at 5 p.m., precisely.
Doors open on MONDAY at 4-45 p.m., following days at 8 a.m.
Refreshments will be supplied by PELITI from 4-30 to 6 p.m every day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Members free.
Season Ticket .....Rs. 3.
Single Admission .....,, 1.
☞ To prevent disappointment Members are requested to observe that their Tickets are not transferable, and admit only the Members personally.
More Members who have not yet been supplied with Tickets, can get them (on payment of subscription (if unpaid) at the door.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA) Best DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 6 by 6 ; and 1 Doz. Napkins, 20 by 20, to match will cost Rs. 8 and Annas 8 only. The choicest Patterns are Star, Ivy Leaves, and Creepers. Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 108 cwts. SHOT SOLID R. B. L. 7 inch, (to be broken up at Purchaser's cost before removal from the Arsenal) up to 20th March, 1889. Particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.
Tenders should be accompanied by a Treasury Officer's receipt, for deposit of Rs. 200 as Earnest-money.
K. S. DUNSTERVILLE, Captain, R A., Ordnance Officer in charge.

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Fitted with Wicker Basket for Linen, Stout Leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
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TABLE LINEN,
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No Kitchen Complete without One.
An invaluable adjunct to my
COOKING RANGES,
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TAPESTRY CARPETS!
Specially Woven in one piece.
Handsome Designs, Subdued Colors.
Sizes and Prices on Application.
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1889, at 5 o'clock p.m. Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.
W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

S.S. "EDEN HALL," ARRIVED 23RD FEB., 1889.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1889.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY ADVERTISEMENT.
1. SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of WOOD suitable for the CREMATION of DEAD BODIES at the Hindoo Burial Ground at Haines Road, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 7th March 1889.
2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. The successful Tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract. The quantity of wood will be determined hereafter.
3. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.
4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.
Bombay, Muni. Comr.'s Office, 23rd Feb., 1889.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED, new Miniature, English-built LANDAUS with Patent hood, by Lewis Fulker.
Circular-fronted, Miniature BROUGHAMS by Watson of Lowestoft.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
Properties of Gentlemen.
A C. Spring BAROUCHE by Lawrie and Manner, in splendid condition.
Circular and Single-seated Office BROUGHAMS, MAIL PHÆTONS, &c.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
INDIAN NEWSPAPERS FOR PERUSAL.
NOTE.—The Library Messengers call at the Residences of Subscribers in Bombay and its Suburbs to lend the following Newspapers for perusal :—Papers are delivered and collected by the Library Messengers at hours most convenient to Subscribers :—
BOMBAY PAPERS.

| | | Per year Rs. |
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| The "Bombay Gazette" | from 6 to 9 a.m. | 24 |
| Do. | from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. | 18 |
| Do. | from 4 p.m. to next morning... | 12 |
| MOFUSSIL PAPERS. | | |
| The "Civil and Military Gazette" | from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. | 24 |
| Do. | from 4 p.m. to next morning... | 18 |
| The "Englishman" | from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. | 24 |
| Do. | from 4 p.m. to next morning... | 18 |
| The "Madras Mail" | from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. | 24 |
| Do. | from 6 p.m. to next morning... | 18 |
| The "Pioneer" | from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. | 24 |
| Do. | from 4 p.m. to next morning... | 18 |

Bombay Readers of Local Newspapers if interested in any of the above Mofussil Papers will find it a convenience by subscribing to the Library for their perusal. The Library can supply any number of Copies provided a day's notice is given for a Local Paper and 3 days' notice for a Mofussil Paper.

NOTICE.
THE KURRACHEE EASTER SKY RACES will be held on MONDAY, 22nd, and WEDNESDAY, 24th April. Prospectus on application to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE.
DEMAND BILLS on all the following Treasuries are available at the Accountant-General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there of offers invited :—
Dharwar, Belgaum, Dhulia, Bijapur, Satara, Rajkote, Kaira, Nasik, and Karwar.
STEPHEN JACOB,
Accountant-General.

ANGLO INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that AN ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1888, of Rs. 3 per share, has been declared, and made payable on and after the 27th inst., on production of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 21st Feb. 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.
SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.
Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.
Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."
The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.
J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
ON and from the 1st March 1889, the line from JHANSI to GWALIOR will (subject to the sanction of Government of India) be opened for public traffic of every description, and on the same date the SINDIA STATE RAILWAY (between GWALIOR and AGRA) will be taken over from Government and will be worked in future as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.
This Company's passenger trains will run daily between TUNDLA and JHANSI connecting at the latter place with the through service of the INDIAN MIDLAND and GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS between CAWNPORE and BOMBAY via JHANSI and ITARSI, and the attention of the public is invited to the advantages which this Railway offers in the shortest and most direct route to BOMBAY from TUNDLA, AGRA, CAWNPORE and other parts of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
Through single journey fares to BOMBAY from AGRA or CAWNPORE

| First Class. | Second Class. |
|---|---|
| Rs. 52 6 0 | Rs. 26 3 0 |

Also on the 15th February 1889, the section of the line between BANDA and MANIKPUR (on the E. I. R.) will be opened for public traffic of every description.
Time and Fares, Notices and Book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages &c., with the Goods Tariff and Classification of Goods will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 12th February 1889.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of ROBINSON NEWTON, late of Queen's Road, Oldham, Lancashire, European, deceased, (who died intestate in England on or about the 18th day of May 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were on the 6th day of February 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PATRICK EVAN CAMERON, Accountant to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, the constituted Attorney of MARIA BEARD, the sister and the sole next of kin of the deceased for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Letters of Administration granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Patrick Evan Cameron, on his behalf at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and address and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of March 1889, as after that date the said Patrick Evan Cameron, as such administrator, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Maria Beard as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 8th day of February 1889.
HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps ; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

U. C. S. PETITION to the HOUSE of COMMONS. For Signatures, at KING, KING & Co.'s OFFICE.

REASONABLE and Good LODGINGS for a Family in an Airy House in Byculla. Apply to "CLARE," care of this office.

LOST OR MISLAID.—POLICY CERTIFICATE No. 127 in the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society on the Life of the late Dr. P. F. GOMES. Any one in possession is requested to return it to Dr. L. P. GOMES, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—At Bandora, facing the sea a WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with Piano. Apply to "A," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

JUST unpacked, a lovely variety of PAPER SHADES, at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road

PLEASE NOTE.—RIPON HOTEL, at Mahableshwar, has secured the services of Mon. Foley, late *Chef de Cuisine* of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia.

ST. JACOB'S OIL, Rs. 1-14 per bottle, 3 bottles Rs. 1-12. Cuticura Soap Rs. 2 per box. Kepler's Malt with Cod Liver Oil Rs. 1-6. Malt with Cascara Sagrada Rs. 1-10.—WRIGHT and Co. Mint, Road, Fort.

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS, in all sizes, both dressed and undressed, at very cheap prices. Toys in hundreds of varieties to suit all ages, Christmas Trees and Fancy Fair always supplied by SHROFF BROTHERS.

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.—Dressing Bags and Cases, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Photo. Albums, Screen and Frames, Lady's Companions, Card Case-, Jewel Cases, Hand Bags, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Blotters, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchant.

ELEY CARTRIDGE LOADED C. and H. No. 6, Powder Chilled Shot, 4 best wads 12, 14, 16 and 20 bores, per 1,000 brown Rs. 85, blue Rs. 87-8. green Rs. 90, charged with Schultze or Ooppal White Smokeless Powders Rs. 15 per 1,000 extra. Delivered carriage free to any Railway Station up to Bombay. Guaranteed Best and Cheapest. Copies of Testimonials free. Cash V. P.—ELAHEE BUKSH & Co., Meerut.

THE MANAGER, VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting. Live Animals for Zoological Collections supplied at short Notice.

WANTED.—A BAND MASTER, to instruct and take charge of a Volunteer Band. Applicants must state terms, and submit copies of certificates. Address "E. S. L.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A NATIVE GENTLEMAN, perfectly Competent to correspond in English, possessing a decent knowledge of Law and Administrative Experience, and able to Devote his whole time. Age about 35. Apply to "X.," care of this Office.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO BE LET.—From and after May 18, a WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the best situation on Malabar Hill, furnished for any period from six to eighteen months. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION, NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLE FOR SALE, 7 shots, sighted to 400 yards, good as new, Rs. 70. Apply to "J.," care of *Gazette* office.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. HIRE Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents : PHIPSON and Co.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., Lond n, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the first consignment of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on FRIDAY, the 1st of March, 1889, for the supply of BOAT TONNAGE AND LAND CARRIAGE, for landing and delivering all Stores that may arrive by Sea for this Department.
Schedules of conditions of Contract and Probable Requirements may be seen at the Store-yard, Warse Bunder, during Office hours, to which particular attention is invited.
The Chief Superintendent, Bombay, is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.
P. GERRARD,
Hony. Assist. Supdt., In charge of Stores,
Bombay Govt. Tele. Dept.
Bombay, 18th February, 1889.

## IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
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INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
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SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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SHIP-CHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
SUPPLIERS OF PUBLIC-WORKS, MUNICIPALITIES & RAILWAY REQUISITES,
DEALERS IN
COTTON MILLS, GINS, AND PRESS STORES, &c., &c.
SOLE SUB AGENTS for ANTI-OXIDE and ANTI-FOULING Composition of Latest improvement, which has been so largely used both in EUROPE and COLONIES, for Painting Ships' bottoms.
All up-country orders shall have our best and prompt attention.
RATANJI MERWANJI CHEESGUR & CO.,
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DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
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THE Northern Section of the extension of the Mysore State Railway, HARIHAR to BEERURU will be OPEN for all kinds of traffic, on and after THURSDAY, 21st February, 1889.
JAS. CRAICK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th February, 1889.

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If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.
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# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
Laying Foundation-stone of Bomonjee Allbless Obstetric Hospital, by Lord Reay, 5-15 p.m.
B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, 5-15 p.m.
Departure of Duke and Duchess of Connaught for Kurrachee.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Eleanor (s), from Shields; Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; and Osmanli (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Gerona (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 22nd:—H. M. S. Turquoise, for Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Drachenfels (s), for Calcutta; and Charan Wattana (barque), Penang and Singapore.

Y. W. C. A.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms in the evening at 8 o'clock, when Rev. H. C. Squires, and Messrs. James Morris, C. E., and J. Humphrey have promised to speak.

THE BOMANJI E. A. OBSTETRIC HOME.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Bomanji Eduljee Allbless Obstetric Hospital will be performed by His Excellency the Governor to-day at 5-15 p.m. The site of the hospital is between the Cama Hospital and the new Police Magistrate's Courts on the Cruickshank Road.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE IN THE HARBOUR.—Captain Mackay, of the Port Trust, on Saturday prosecuted two tindals before Mr. Cooper for anchoring their boats in the harbour without lights. One of the men owned a large buggalow of 126 tons, and admitting the truth of the charge was fined Rs. 30. The other accused owned a small boat and was fined Rs. 3.

THE MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March .....Thy voice is near.....M. Curry.
Operatic Selection.Dorothy .....A. Cellier.
Cavatina .....Giovama D'Arco .....Verdi.
Valse.....Gloire de Dijou.....Andrew.
Polonaise .....
Galop .....Wonnetrunken .....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THANA MUNICIPALITY.—A general meeting of the Thana Municipality was held on Saturday afternoon in the municipal office for scrutinizing votes of the elected members. The election was held on the 20th February 1889, Rao Badur Keshavlal Heralal presiding. The following members were elected, Jumnadas Javerdas:—144; Mungaldas Devidas, 140; Nowroji Jamsetji Antia, 122; Madhavrao Ramchandra, 117; Cowasji Byramji, 111; Vinaik Balwant, 110; Vinaik Ramchandra, 107; Dossabhoy Jevanji, 100; Purashram Jaganath, 91; Ramchandra Padmakee, 89.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.—At the Police Court on Saturday Santano Carvalho, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Geyer and Co., Ld., was placed before Mr. Cooper, having been arrested on a charge of criminally misappropriating 22 machines. It was stated in the information filed in the case that during the absence of Mr. Geyer Carvalho was left in charge of the shop. When he returned he found that 22 machines were missing and the accused was unable to account for them. The machines were roughly valued at Rs. 1,000. Mr. Burder, who appeared for the accused, wished to proceed with the case. He denied the charge, but the Magistrate adjourned the matter, admitting Carvalho to bail.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Shaik Ismail Shaik Mahomed, a servant in the employ of George Ramsay, carpenter, residing at Falkland Road, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a suit of cotton clothes and a pair of boots, valued altogether at Rs. 9, the property of his master, on the 21st December last. The accused, after committing the theft, absconded from Bombay. On Friday evening he was seen going about the native town, when he was arrested, and a portion of the stolen property was recovered from a Marwaree at Mazagon, with whom it was found to have been pledged by the accused, who on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD THIEF IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—Dawood Hussainali, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a large copper vessel valued at Rs. 40, the property of Bhundao Juman from his residence at Cammateepoora 5th Street on the night of the 17th inst. The complainant on missing his property on the morning of the 18th reported the matter to the police, who upon inquiries traced the copper vessel in the possession of a Marwarree at Muddonpoor, with whom the article was found, pledged for a sum of Rs. 18 by the accused, who was subsequently arrested. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge and admitting his previous convictions, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above company was held at the company's registered office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, on Saturday, under the presidency of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy, when it was proposed by Mr. J. F. Fernandez and seconded by Mr. Laloobhai Raichand, "That the changes in the Articles of Association as recommended by the directors and circulated amongst the shareholders with the amendments therein made at this meeting be approved, adopted, and incorporated into the company's books of Memorandum and Articles of Association. After this was unanimously passed, Mr. Hormusji M. Chichgar proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and it was passed with acclamation.

SUICIDE WITH OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Rama Martand, aged 25 years. Deceased was a partner in a firewood store in Haines Road and lived in his wood depôt. He was about Rs. 400 in debt. Four days ago a letter was brought him, when he appeared to be very much depressed. He took his dinner at 10 o'clock on Friday night, after which he went and lay down on a box in his shed. About midnight he was found lying unconscious and breathing heavily, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. A doctor who was sent for, who ordered him to be removed to the Hospital, where he died an hour and a half after admission. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was poisoning by opium. The verdict was "that the death of Rama Martand was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself."

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Chambar Baug into the circumstances attending the death of Saddoo Appajee, aged 35 years. Deceased was a mill labourer. For the last eight days he was suffering from fever, and as it increased he became delirious. At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning he was missed from his bed by his brother, with whom he lived. A search was made for him, and his blanket was found near a quarry hole close by the house where he lived. The police being brought, the quarry hole was dragged and the body of deceased was recovered about 9 a. m. on Saturday. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The verdict was "that the death of Ladoo Appajee was caused by his having drowned himself in a tank during the delirium of fever."

THE FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed by the Coroner on Saturday last at the Morgue, touching the circumstances connected with the death of Babajee Hurriba, a coal labourer, aged 55 years, who on the evening of Thursday last, while walking along Baboola Tank Road, was knocked down and killed by a reklah that was being driven by a man named Caria at a furious pace. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said he held a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased. He was of opinion that the cause of death was due to rupture of the heart. Such an injury in his opinion could have been caused by the deceased being knocked down by a bullock reklah. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously: "That the death of Babajee Hurriba was caused by rupture of the heart through his having been knocked down by a bullock reklah which was being driven by one Caria, under such circumstances that the act of Caria was a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

## THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING.

THIS meeting was brought to a successful close on Saturday afternoon. There was a large concourse of spectators, both European and native, chiefly the latter. Much greater interest altogether was taken in Saturday's proceedings, and the number of competitors was greater in several events than on Friday. Considering the uphill work the secretary had in re-organizing this meeting, Mr. Cobbold deserves every praise for the way in which he brought it off. In punctuality there was a vast improvement on similar undertakings under the auspices of the Gymkhana. Every event, on both days, was commenced at the time fixed for it, and the onlookers were thus able to follow the proceedings with greater ease. Of the contests which were competed during the evening, the chief events deserving notice are the Mile Race won by Lieutenant Minchin, who, though left alone, was able to beat the standard time—5 minutes—fixed by the Committee. He thus earned the Young Cup by competing the mile in 4 minutes 57 3-5 seconds. Mr. Crawford came off with first honours in the 100 yards flat race, beating Captain Dunsterville by three yards. The latter was first in the 150 yards handicap with but five yards to his advantage. The Veteran's Race, for which thirteen entered, fell to Mr. Read. The card did not show what constituted a veteran, but the handicap was arranged in accordance with one's length of stay in the country. Mr. Read had 21 yards in his favour, but managed to outrun Colonel LaTouche, who was 35 yards nearer home, and to come in a good second. Those old veterans, Messrs. Vidal and Beaufort, ran with something of that old form displayed in this event some three years ago, but as they were penalised—having been winners—before they were too greatly handicapped to gain a place. Gamble pulled off the Final Hurdles, and thus keeps the prize which he has twice gained before. Newnham made a good fight for it, and the result was a very close finish, Col. Merriman's verdict being gained by only half a yard. The Open Quarter Mile brought but four competitors, and of these Smith proved himself the best, beating that old runner, Greahy, who appeared to be quite out of form. Mr. Cobbold's win in the Handicap Steeplechase was very popular. He had a start of a hundred yards, which was a great help to him. That dreaded obstacle, the ditch, was very smartly cleared by him each lap, though in the last jump the honorary secretary sprained his foot very badly on the bank.

Each of the following gentlemen most efficiently carried out the duties entrusted to them. Mr. A. T. Beaufort (starter), Colonel W. Merriman (judge), Messrs. R. S. Campbell and R. H. Macaulay (timekeepers), Captain Olivier and Messrs. L. Penny and A. F. Beaufort (handicappers). The times given below were again recorded with Messrs. Lund and Blockley's chronometers:—

100 YDS. FLAT—OPEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. B. Smith | 1 |
| J. Greahy (senior) | 2 |
| J. Greahy (junior) | 0 |

As this was an event open to other than members of the Gymkhana, those members who had entered withdrew and the contest lay between the three mentioned, who alone put in an appearance. Smith shortly after starting took lead, which he maintained throughout, winning by four yards. Time: 11 1-5 seconds.

MILE RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. F. Minchin | 1 |
| J. T. Robertson | 0 |
| A. Newnham | 0 |

Out of an entry of eight, only three faced the starter, and of these, two gave up,—Newnham, immediately after starting, and Robertson after the first lap. In the mile the lap had to be traversed four times, and though it was practically a walk over for Minchin, he ran purposely to beat the standard time—five minutes in order to obtain, according to the rules of this particular competition, the marks granted for such a feat. As it was a race with time, the following figures will prove interesting. First lap, 1 min. 10 secs.; second lap, 2 min. 25 secs.; third lap, 3 min. 43 secs.; fourth lap, 4 mins. 57 3-5 secs. Minchin thus beat the standard time by 2 2-5 secs.

100 YDS. FLAT—FINAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. C. Crawford | 1 |
| K. S. Dunsterville | 2 |
| F. W. Shaw | 0 |

This was a good race, Dunsterville making a game fight for first honours. Crawford, however, held his own, and, after leading slightly the whole way, won by three yards. Time: 10 3-5 seconds.

PUTTING THE SHOT. (16lb.)

| | |
|---|---|
| F. J. Clark (33ft. 11 inch) | 1 |
| M. F. Reid (32ft. 8 inch) | 2 |

Crawford, Murray, Dunsterville, and Bayley made attempts, but were unsuccessful and gave up. Murray broke the line and lost a try, which, if it had been given, might have enabled him, as he certainly seemed capable of doing, of overthrowing Clark. The latter's 'put' was a good one, but it has been beaten on the same ground.

150 YDS. HANDICAP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| K. S. Dunsterville | 5 yds. | 1 |
| F. W. Shaw | 8 „ | 2 |
| C. F. Minchin | 10 „ | 3 |

There was a good field for this race. Dunsterville ran through his companions closely attended by Shaw, and they reached the judge's tape in that order. Minchin was a good third: Time: 15 2-5 seconds.

VETERAN'S RACE, 120 yds.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. S. Read | 21 yds. | 1 |
| Colonel La Touche | 35 „ | 2 |
| J. H. C. Dunsterville | 21 „ | 3 |

Colonel La Touche was the nearest home before the start, having 35 yds. to his advantage, but Mr. Read, who had 21 yards start of the others, and who was not so much of a veteran as his companion, soon passed the gallant Colonel a few yards, from the post. Messrs. Beaufort and Vidal, who were penalised by five yards, made a good struggle but were unable to gain a place. Time: 12 seconds.

WIDE JUMP.

| | |
|---|---|
| C Prescott Decie, (20ft. 8 inch.) | 1 |
| F C Crawford, (19ft. 4 „ ) | 2 |

Dunsterville and Cobbold had also entered for this competition, but gave up early. Mr. Decie's distance at the first attempt was never reached by any of the others. Mr. Crawford came second.

FINAL HURDLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| E A J Gamble | 1 |
| A Newnham | 2 |
| K S Dunsterville | 0 |

This was a very good race. Gamble and Newnham took each of the ten hurdles together, and Gamble only won by putting on a spurt after the last obstacle. He won by half a yard. Time: 18 secs.

QUARTER-MILE—OPEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| W B Smith | 1 |
| J Greahy (senior) | 2 |

Only three outsiders entered for this event, which was well won by Smith by 10 yards.

HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H R Cobbold | 100 „ | 1 |
| A Newnham | 40 yards | 2 |
| C F Minchin | Scratch | 3 |
| E V Hunter | 150 „ | 0 |

Hunter had the largest start, and might have won if he had kept to the course, which he did not. Cobbold passed Hunter as the latter fouled in the hurdles, and then maintained the lead, jumping clear of the ditch and winning by about 10 yards from Newnham, who beat Hunter on the post. Being scratch, Minchin failed to get a place.—Time: 2 mins. 11 secs.

The tug-of-war between teams of over and under 30 years fell through, the elders failing to put in a team. An adjournment was then made to the Pavilion, where the prizes were distributed by Lady Reay.

THERE has been a heavy fall of snow at Darjeeling, and as an accompaniment, a considerable fall of temperature in Bengal. The Calcutta climate was ten degrees better on Wednesday than at the beginning of the week.

## PARSI GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

IT is now a year since the Parsi Gymkhana was started, and its promoters have been showing commendable zeal in carrying out the main objects of the institution. The idea of holding sports under the auspices of the Gymkhana was eagerly taken up by some leading members of the Parsi community. By permission of the Bombay Gymkhana the sports were held on its ground on the Esplanade, and several of its members were present to see how they went off. One of its members, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, kindly acted as starter with Mr. L. N. Banaji and another member acted as judge. There was a special pavilion for the accommodation of the members of the Parsi Gymkhana as well as lady visitors. There was a goodly attendance of Parsi ladies and the committee hopes that this afternoon, when the second day's sports will come off, there will be a larger attendance of the fair sex. The number of sightseers was immense, and as a sign of the times it may be noted that a few Mahomedan ladies watched the events from a closely-covered tent at a distance, free from the vulgar gaze. There were fifteen events on the card, some of which were very keenly contested and excited the greatest interest. The most interesting events were the bicycle and tricycle races, a tug-of-war between boys of rival schools, throwing the cricket ball, and the pole jump.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

There being twenty-one entries, the race was divided into three heats. The winner in the first heat was D. J. Tata; in the second, M. H. Nicholson, and in the third, B. D. Gagrat. Then came the final heat, which was well contested, and in which Tata came a good first (time, 11 1-5 seconds) with Printer coming up close behind him.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. J. Tata | 1 |
| N. D. Printer | 2 |
| B. D. Gagrat | 3 |

THE JAMSETJI PETIT ORPHANAGE RACE.

This was also a 100 yards race, open to boys of the Jamsetji Petit Orphanage. About a dozen youngsters appeared in the field, of whom A. B. Tata was declared the winner.

220 YARDS RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hotelkeeper | 1 |
| Karanjia | 2 |

This event was open to boys of the Bombay High School, who mustered strong, under the superintendence of their head-master, Mr. Framji. It was a very spirited race, and it was run in 29-2 seconds.

TWO-MILE BICYCLE RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| K M Satin | 1 |
| R M Satin | 2 |

This was a very exciting event. There were four competitors, who were free to bring their own machines. At first there was a false start. But when afterwards they were fairly started off, R. M. Satin met with some hitch, which prevented him from joining in the race, until all the rest of them had gone away a good distance. He, however, exerted all his might to make up for lost time, and being a good bicyclist he did not take long in outdistancing two of his rivals, and then the contest only lay between the Satin brothers. However, K. M. Satin was as good a rider as his elder brother, and he did not let go the advantage of a good start which he had gained over his brother. (Time: 10m. 5secs.)

ONE-MILE TRICYCLE RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| P M Dalal | 1 |
| D D Dubash | 2 |

There were originally six entries for this race, but only three appeared on the field. The race was, however, very interesting, although the contest was by no means very keen. Dalal led off at the start, and maintained his position till the end. Dubash, who was encumbered by a rather heavy machine, was, in spite of his best endeavours, a bad second. (Time: 5m. 5secs.)

POLE JUMP.

| | |
|---|---|
| J D Khambatta | 1 |
| J S Setna | 2 |

There was a hot rivalry between the two, a third who competed with them having retired from the contest early. The highest point attained was 8 feet 10 inches.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| B D Gagrat | 1 |
| M H Nicholson | 2 |

There were thirteen competitors in all. But no one could approach Gagrat, the "demon" bowler of the Parsees, whose throw, a very splendid one, was 106 and a half yards, exceeding Mr. Newnham's throw on Friday by a yard and a half. At first Gagrat had exceeded even this distance by about 9 feet, but he having over-stepped the line, the throw was declared to be false. Nicholson came second, though a long way behind Gagrat.

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| R B Doctor | 1 |
| J D Khambatta | 2 |
| B N Patel | 3 |

Doctor led off from the commencement and retained the lead till the end. Khambatta was a good second, and for a time it looked as if he would win, after all. (2m. 35sec).

120 YARDS RACE—FIRST HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| D C Guzdar | 1 |
| F M Vatcha | 2 |
| A F Dubash | 3 |

This was open to boys under 17 years of age. Guzdar, who came first, was closely followed by Vatcha and Dubash, the rest being nowhere.

SECOND HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| S K Ghandhy | 1 |
| P R Bamji | 2 |
| D B Dalvir | 3 |

This was a spirited race, there being a tough fight for the first place between Ghandhy and Bamji, who was a good second. The final heat will be contested this afternoon.

SACK RACE.

| | |
|---|---|
| M H Nicholson | 1 |
| F M Soonawala | 2 |

There were over a dozen competitors. The race was well contested and, as usual, created much amusement.

TUG-OF-WAR.

This event, which was most exciting, was divided into two heats. The first contest lay between the Elphinstone and the Bombay High School. The Elphinstonians were the winners; but their opponents did not yield till they had offered a very stubborn resistance. The second heat lay between the Proprietary and the Sir J. J. High Schools. This was also a very tough contest, both sides doing their very best to draw their antagonists over the boundary. At last the apparently superior physique of the Proprietarians prevailed. In the second trial, the team of the Sir J. J. School made a supreme effort, and succeeded in scoring a victory over their adversaries. Then came the third trial, in which the Proprietarians were again successful. The final heat will come off to-day, when prizes will be distributed to the winners in the different events.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 24.—The barometer has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab. The fall is one-sixth of an inch at Peshawar. The changes are small and unimportant in the other districts. The deep depression covers the Punjab. The barometer is three-tenths of an inch below normal at Preshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. It is not possible from observations to determine whether this is a new depression or the continuation of that in Upper Sind yesterday, but probably the latter. The disturbance has given very strong winds at the hill stations and in the plains, and there is unusually heavy rain. Murree reports five inches, Rawdlpindi four, Lahore two and a half, Ludhiana and Simla two, and Sirsa one. The rainfall of the past day is almost confined to the Punjab. The barometer will probably rise rapidly to-day in the Punjab, and the storm may pass away, giving moderate rain in the Punjab plains. Snow is now falling on the hill stations.

## EXECUTION OF THE DADUR MURDERER.

NARAYEN NANOO DALVI, who was convicted at the last Criminal Sessions of murdering a Parsee lady, named Ratunbai, her daughter, Bunoobai, and her grandson, Asphandiar, at their residence at Dadur on the 18th October last, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Parsons to be hanged, was duly executed on Saturday morning last on a gallows erected at the west front of H. M.'s Common Jail, Oomercarry, in presence of a large crowd of spectators. Narayen was a young man, about 18 or 19 years of age. The circumstances relating to this most atrocious and cold-blooded triple murder must be fresh in the memory of the public in general that a review of the whole event is not necessary. The convict since his incarceration appeared to be quite resigned to his fate, and partook of his meals regularly and with good appetite. During the last week his brothers and mother visited him at the condemned cells, and although they wept bitterly at his sad end that was so rapidly approaching, he, it appears, never shed a tear. On Wednesday last Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Detectives, in company with Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gungajee Inspector of the Reserve Police, and C. Morar Rao, visited the convict, to whom he confessed that he committed the three murders single-handed, that he had no accomplices to assist him, and the property that the police had recovered was the only property that he had taken away belonging to the Parsee family. On being questioned about the boy that was found murdered some three years ago in a drain close by a mill at Tank Bunder, and being asked whether he committed the deed he nodded his head, but would give no reply. After this conversation, Narayen desired to see a Brahmin priest. A Brahmin priest, who was procured and taken to his cell on the following day, was engaged with him for a considerable time in offering prayers for forgiveness. It being the usual custom amongst the Hindoos, before the priest pronounces his absolution, that the Prahischith ceremony should be performed, in which the penitent gives the names of the persons against whom he had done an evil act, this ceremony was carried out by the Brahmin priest. Narayen mentioned the names of the two Parsee ladies and the Parsee boy whom he had murdered and also two others; the names of whom he whispered, and which could not be distinctly heard. The latter two are supposed to be the names of the two little boys who were found murdered some two or three years ago; one of the boys being the one who was found lying in a drain near a mill at Tank Bunder, and the other boy at the Worlee sluices, both of whom were recently discovered to be the associates of the convict Narayen. The night previous to the execution, Narayen took his evening meal as usual with a good appetite. After that evening meal he appeared to be a little depressed, propably owing to the near approach to his end, and he paraded about his cell repeating "Ram," "Ram." About 2 o'clock that morning he lay down and slept soundly till 5 o'clock in the morning, when he awoke and marched about his cell till day-break. He declined to take anything to eat or drink before his execution.

At a quarter past 7 o'clock he was pinioned and brought out of his cell to the jail yard, when the death-warrant was read by Mr. A. G Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail, Criminal Side, and interpreted to the prisoner, in the presence of Dr. S. O. Banks, the Jail Surgeon, jail Officials, and the representatives of the press. The prisoner was then asked whether he had anything to say, when he replied in the negative. He was then marched off to the gallows, which he ascended with a firm step. On reaching the gallows he was scarcely able to speak, although he attempted to do so, by muttering something which was scarcely audible. The rope was at once placed around his neck by the hangman, Bagoo Bevah; the cap was drawn over his face, and on a signal from Mr. Mackenzie, the latch was drawn and he was launched into eternity. The body, after hanging on the gallows for an hour, and life being pronounced extinct by the Jail Surgeon, the body was lowered and handed over to the convict's relatives, who conveyed to the Hindoo burning ground at Sonapore for cremation, accompanied by an escort of police.

The hangman, Bagoo Bevah, who is generally deputed for this work, is paid by Government Rs. 15 for each execution. He also, it appears, claims as his right a portion of the rope with which the man is hung,—that portion which goes round the man's neck and a foot above it. This piece of rope is sold by the hang-man to superstitious Hindoos in small bits, who use it as witchcrafts and talismans against evil. By this means he recovers a sum of Rs. 12 or more at times. For the last twenty years Bagoo has undertaken the duty of a hang-man, and he says that he has hung upwards of a hundred persons within that period at Bombay and other parts of India.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice JARDINE and Mr Justice CAN DY.)

AN APPEAL REJECTED.

IMPERATRIX VS. DOSLA BHIKHA AND PANNCHA ARJAN.

This was an appeal against the decision of the Acting Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, who convicted the accused for committing robbery, and at the time of robbery causing grievous hurt, and sentenced accused No. 1 to seven years' transportation, and No. 2 to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

It appears that the complainants, Hurjivan and Mulji, were assaulted and robbed by the two accused on their way to a place named Watwa. The accused after committing the assault and robbery took shelter under a *wisama* or resting place, where they were subsequently arrested by the police, and on being confronted with others to the complainant the two accused were picked out as the men who committed the robbery. The accused, on being searched, a gold armlet, belonging to Hurjivan, was found in an inner pocket of accused No. 1. He had also a knife in his sheath which, on being examined, showed marks of blood. Accused No. 2 had a bag in which two cocoanuts and a match-box and a scrap of cloth, with which a pot of sweets had been tied by the complainants, were found. All these things were lost by the complainants. The Acting Assistant Sessions Judge finding the prisoners guilty sentenced them as above mentioned.

Their Lordships, after considering the evidence in the case, rejected the appeal.

A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SANGAPA BIN BALAPA.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Sessions Judge, Dharwar, who convicted the accused of the charge of having murdered one Karibasawa and sentenced him to transportation for life

Mr. Manekshaw J. Taleyarkhan appeared in support of the appeal. From the circumstances of the case it appears that the girl was killed by suffocation by pressure on the chest and strangulation, and that great violence had been used, and that the neck had been constricted by a card or a whip tied round it, and that seven ribs were broken on one side and eight on the other from pressure on the chest, such as from some one forcibly sitting on the chest. The girl, it appears, left her home at 7 a.m. on the day in question, and went to her fields with cattle where one of the witnesses and the accused saw her passing their field. The girl's mother came about noon with food for her daughter, but could not find her. She appealed to one of the witnesses, who, with the accused, were the only persons in the next field. Witness told her to look in the jowari crop. She did so, and there found her daughter's body. She observed that too silver armlets, worth Rs. 18, and the wedding necklet with gold bead, worth annas four, were missing. The relatives of the accused kept watch at the spot all night over the body. The police patel within whose boundary the body was found, got information that evening, and sent a Mhar to watch the corpse. Here the Sessions Judge records his opinion about the patel. He says: "We have only his own statement as to when he got information. He says 11 p.m. or midnight. This is quite false. The murder was discovered about noon and he must have heard before sunset the latest. The apathy of this man, if not worse, is disgraceful in not going at once to the scene of the crime and making enquiries, and reporting forthwith to the police. His deposition in this Court is a issue of his, and his conduct shows that he wished to screen the murderers, especially the witness No. 5 who is a well-to-do man." The houses of the accused Ramapa were searched, but nothing was found; but subsequently both Ramapa and accused made a clean breast of the matter. The accused in his confession states that the girl was murdered after she was seduced, and in consequence of her threat to tell his parents about what had happened. The accused subsequently retracted his confession. The witness Ramapa states that the accused went alone and killed the girl, and he remembered seeing the accused sitting on the girl's chest. His Honour, considering that the accused himself was not the sole and chief culprit, transported him for life and regretted that Ramapa should have been made a witness in the case, as he considered there might have been ample evidence to convict both.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal, and ordered the report and proceedings in the case to be furnished.

## MISS MANNING AT SURAT.

MISS MANNING'S address at Sheth Raychand Dipchand's Girls' School, Surat, the other day was as follows:—

I am glad to have been able to accept the invitation of the managers of this Sheth Raychand Dipchand Girls' School to distribute the books provided by Sheth Narandas Thakarsi Mulji, and I feel honoured by his desire that I should distribute them as prizes to the scholars. The advance of education for girls in Surat is very gratifying, but I hope that the time will soon come when the years for attending school will be extended. One of the speakers has referred to the great importance of education for women, on the ground that not only the individual, but the family is thus benefited. It is certainly most necessary that mothers should understand how to train their children suitably, and we cannot expect them to do this unless they themselves have received education. For it is by no means an easy thing to manage children well. In their very fondness for their children mothers are apt to spoil them. From their earliest years boys and girls need a gentle, careful discipline, and the development of their opening faculties by wise methods. The mother should, therefore, have a knowledge of their tendencies, and she must keep before her mind an ideal, towards realising which her efforts should continually tend. Education will help her to see how much there rests upon her to do in the home. I hope that it may be possible before long to establish or rather to revive, a branch of the National Indian Association in this city, and in connection with it there might be sociable meetings for ladies, such as I had the pleasure of being present at yesterday afternoon, at the house of my hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Dadysett. It is under consideration to ask Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey whether they consider the scheme sufficiently practical to assist it, by their influence, and I believe the president of these schools, the former secretary of the branch and Mr. M. J. Dadysett, as well as other gentlemen and ladies here to-day, would be ready to join the Association. With regard to funds, it occurs to me, as was suggested by Mr. Madowlal Lallubhai Munsiff, that by degrees, donations for educational objects may be made on occasions of family ceremonies in place of the large payments now customary for objects of no permanent usefulness. It would be very satisfactory if the various branches of the National Indian Association could become the channel for such gifts, and could thus be rich enough to promote education for ladies after the school age, and, in other ways, to carry out beneficial, social movements. I am much obliged for your friendly reception, and I wish the school increasing success.

## THE DOUBLE MURDER AT COOMBARWADA.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, on Saturday last at the Morgue, into the circumstances attending the deaths of Bhiccoo Daji and Dhondoo Goonaji, who were murdered while lying asleep on the verandah of their houses at Coombarwada on the morning of the 8th instant, Balla Nurraba said he was a ring maker and lived at 128, Coombarwada Street. On Friday morning, the 8th instant, he was asleep on the verandah downstairs, when he was awakened by hearing the deceased Bhiccoo cry out that his neck was cut with a knife. He called out to a lad, Hurry, who was lying in the far side of the deceased, about three yards from him. Hurry lighted a kerosine lamp. The deceased was sitting up, but soon fell back and died. Besides saying that his neck was cut with a knife, the deceased also said that somebody had run away. Witness did not see the knife (now produced) until the first day of the inquest. There were eleven persons sleeping in his verandah that night, including the deceased and himself."

Hurry Narayen, a goldsmith, said he worked for the master of the deceased. About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant he was awakened by the last witness Balla calling out. He saw the deceased sitting up on his bed, and on asking what was the matter he replied somebody had cut his throat and run away. As soon as he lighted a lamp deceased fell back. He saw that his throat was cut and bleeding. He ran into the street for a policeman and got one at Falkland Road. The sepoy told him to fetch a victoria, and on returning to the verandah Bhiccoo was dead.

William Saunders, Police Constable, doing duty in the 4th Section, C Division, said that on the morning of the 8th instant he was called to a house, No. 166 in Coombarwada Street, where he found the deceased Bhiccoo lying dead in the verandah with his throat cut. He also found the deceased Dhondoo Goonajee lying in the verandah of house No. 88 in the same street at a distance of about ninety paces from house No. 106 with his throat cut also. He too was dead, and the knife (now produced) all stained with blood was lying on the floor near the body. On the 14th instant he took the knife to the Chemical Analyser to Government, who gave it back to him on the 19th instant. The curry-stone (now produced) was lying near the knife, also stained with blood. Inquiries have been made both about the curry-stone and the knife, but no owner has been found for either of them.

Dr. Isidore Bernadotte Lyons, Chemical Analyser to Government, said: On the 14th instant Inspector Saunderson delivered to his office a sealed packet containing the knife (now produced). He examined it and found the blade of it to be stained with the blood of an animal of the class mammalia. He returned the knife to Mr. Saunderson on the 19th instant.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said that he made post-mortem examinations on the bodies of the two deceased, Bhiccoo Dajee and Dhondoo Goonajee. There was a wound extending from the centre of the front of the neck to under the left ear dividing the skin, muscles, and large blood vessels on the deceased Bhiccoo. There were no other external marks of violence. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. There was a wound on the deceased Dhondoo from the centre of the front of the neck extending to under the left ear, dividing the skin, muscles, and large blood vessels, also dividing the larynx. There were no other external marks of violence on that body. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the post-mortem appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death of the two deceased was hæmorrhage consequent on the wounds of the neck which he had described. The knife (now produced) could have inflicted the wounds. The deceased Bhiccoo, could have shouted while he was being wounded because the trachea was not divided.

The jury upon the evidence adduced returned the following verdict unanimously: "that the deaths of Bhiccoo Dajee and Dhondoo Goonajee were caused by hæmorrhage, the result of wounds on the throat inflicted on them with a knife by some person or persons unknown to the jurors, and that the act of such person or persons unknown was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

## THE MADRAS UNITED S. AND W. COMPANY.

A MEETING of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, when the following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was submitted:—

The directors feel pleasure in laying before the shareholders their fifteenth annual report with the audited accounts, balance-sheet, and profit and loss statement for the year ending 31st December 1888, showing Rs. 1,11,634-1-6 as profit for the year under review, and taking into consideration the unsteady market for cotton that ruled during the first six months of the year, the result appears to the directors satisfactory. In August last the directors have paid an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share, which absorbed Rs. 50,050. They now purpose to divide a like sum for the second half-year ending 31st December 1888, which will amount to Rs. 50,050, and to carry to the repair and renewal account (for sundry improvements made to the mules) Rs. 10,000; balance to next year's account, Rs. 1,534-1-6; total, Rs. 1,11,634-1-6. The new machinery ordered out from England is now arriving at Madras, and the engine will be shipped from England this month. The building to receive the new machinery is progressing fast, and the work of erecting and arranging the machinery will begin soon. The whole of the machinery will begin work, it is hoped, in July next. Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Settna and Goculdas Narronjee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

It was stated that 8,640 spindles, which were ordered out from England for the mill, as well as a new engine, have already arrived in Madras. The cost of the new machinery is estimated at Rs. 3,50,000.

The directors' report was unanimously adopted, and a dividend, as recommended therein, was declared. The directors who retired by rotation were reappointed. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and the management brought the proceedings to a close.

## ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutants General's Office, Simla, 15th Feby.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hill Depot—Pachmarhi—Major H. B. MacCall, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Commandant vice Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Hilton, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 30th January 1889.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant F. H. B. Commeline, Squadron officer, to be Adjutant. Dated 22nd February 1888.

5th Bengal Light Infantry.—Surgeon C. C. Manifold to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon U. N. Mukerji, M. D., on special recruiting duty at Gorackpore.

9th Bengal Infantry.—Major A. Fishe, 2nd-in-command 8th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as commandant, as a temporary measure, vice Tregear, on field service. Dated 5th January 1889.

12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment.—Surgeon H. W. G. Macleod, M. B., to the officiating medical charge of the Regiment, vice Surgeon F. J. Drury, M. B.

15th Sikhs.—Surgeon F. J. Drury, M. B., to the medical charge of the Regiment, vice surgeon C. B. Hunter.

16th Lucknow Regiment.—Lieutenant W. C. M. Woodcock, Wing officer, to be Quarter Master. Dated 9th January 1889.

20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Meiklejohn, C.M.G., 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Gordon, vacated. Dated 26th January 1889.

Major L. B. Irwin, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Meiklejohn, and to remain seconded. Dated 26th January 1889.

Captain W. O. Harris, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. pro tem., vice Irwin. Dated 26th January 1889.

35th Sikhs.—Major A. McL. Mills, Wing Commander, 37th Dogras, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Goldney, officiating as Commandant.

38th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Babington, 2nd-in-Command 3rd Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Beckett, on leave.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon J. T. W. Leslie, M.B., to the Medical charge of the regiment

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the shops Nos. 2, and 137, near Gunbow, Fort, by order of C. A Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Goolam Ali Jewanjee, an adjudged insolvent, consisting some stationery, comfits, oilmanstores, soap, cheroots, tobacco, pipes, brushes, cologne, empty boxes, bedding, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 25, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED AND BURNT COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., at Modi Bay, behind the European General Hospital, on account of the concerned, the following bales of damaged and burnt cottos saved from the late fire that took place in the Bombay Cotton Press at Colaba.

100 bales Fine Dholera Cotton.
110 ,, Fine M. Gianed Broach Cotton.
6 ,, Mowa Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance to be paid and the goods removed away the next day.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at the rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

5 cases colored lappets.
1 ,, yellow combric.
3 ,, white striped mulls.
4 ,, white embroidered muslin.
1 ,, White jaconets Fents.
3 bales colored woollen cloth.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
1 ,, turkey red twist.
2 cases brown half hose.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 25, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th Feb., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 179, Narayen Dabadkhar Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood semi-grand piano forte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, fancy China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks's patent kerosine and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. PALLIS, Esq.

The property of another gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built park phaeton; by Hall and Sons, Long Acre, very light with convertible coach box, suitable for single and double horses.

1 handsome black brougham horse, height, 15 hands, 5 years old.

2 very showy well-bred Australian mares, good steppers, goes in single as well as in double harness, half-sisters, both being by Sydney, age, 4 and 5 years, height 15·1.

1 handsome strong English made made dog-cart, in very good order, thoroughly done up.

1 English-made lady's side-saddle, in very good order.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (nearly new) first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong landau, a handsome powerful grey Arab horse, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of Dr. J. GALLAGHER, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No, 4, "Tent Woodhouse Road," Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full-size slate billiard table, by John Roberts and Co., with balls, cues, &c., handsome oleographs and pictures, rich China and Japanese vases, handsome table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of G. OPITZ, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP'S CHRONOMETERS.

Under instructions from the director of the Government Observatory, Colaba, Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

5 ship's Chronometers.

The above are on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 25, 19.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, Printed handkerchiefs.
5 ,, coloured lappets.
2 ,, superfine black cloth.
2 ,, coloured cloth.
2 ,, all wood coating.
2 ,, tweed.
1 ,, cambric.
1 ,, satin cretonne.

By order of Narrondass Purshotam, and on account and at the risk of Marwaree Gunneshdassunt Ramdev.

4 cases prints.

On account and at the risk of the indentors, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co., ex. s.s. Rome.

B C—50 cases carpets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 light and handsome victoria.
1 light and strong dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, by Wimbridge, Deschamp and others, best electro-plated ware, by Mappin Brothers and Treacher; rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte, by Ascherberg, an elegant single seated light brougham, by Windover, almost new, a handsome mail-phaeton, by Lewis and Fulker of Salisbury, in excellent order, a handsome buggy in good order, by Kesterton, a strong chestnut Arab horse, 7 years old, a fine collection of Japanese and Chinese Pottery, English-made brass mounted single and double harness, Gentlemen's saddle, Hink's table lamps, English ice-box with refrigerator, a first-rate medical college microscope, books, cane matting carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major G. WATERS.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Modi Bay, opposite the European General Hospital, on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., on account of the concerned—

About 921 full pressed bales, and a quantity of loose cotton, burnt and damaged at the fire which took place at the Bombay Cotton Press at Colaba, on the 17th inst.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 31, Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hinks's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures &c., the property of John M. R, O'SHEA, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, in the compound of Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorjee Bottlewalla's Bungalow (1st floor), on FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree, consisting of blackwood bedstead, wardrobe, chest of drawers, writing table, iron chest, about 87 dozen chairs, about 137 pieces of camp tables, a large number of copper pots and utensils, white copper pots and trays, glasses and tumblers, lanterns, silver rosewater bottles, and watch papers, wearing apparel, books, one strong built door shigram, with grey Arab horse and harness, one fleabitten grey horse, &c., &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

Immediately after the sale of the above property the undersigned will also sell at the same place, the undivided moiety or half of the said Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powree in a house situate at Rustompora in Surat.

SALE OF JUNGLEWOOD LOGS AND PLANKS AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory, at Colaba, on FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 2 p. m—

A large quantity of junglewood timber in logs and planks, also unserviceable stores, consisting of tools of sorts, iron, scrap, pieces of wood of different kinds, &c., &c.,

SALE OF LOGS AND SCANTLINGS AT THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS, AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Voluntary Liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the mill premises, on SATURDAY next, the 2nd March, at 4 p.m.

A quantity of teak, ebony, mahogany, walnut and pine scantlings, also teak, blackwood, darwood, hardi, eyen, and other logs, pine-spars, &c.

Also on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Moola Tyebjee, about 900 lb. bolts and nuts of different sizes.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 25, 1889.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

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The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

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Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

Silver advanced another 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, at 42⅞d; Rupee Securities, however, were unaltered in each denomination at £67⅜ and £70⅜ respectively. Consols remained at 99¼ and Indian Sterling loan at 108¼. The weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay are advised as £150,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 84¼. To-day the Stock Exchange quotations were unaltered; but Silver receded 1-16d., say, to 42 11-16d. per oz.

The Wheat Market continued flat at Tuesday's prices. The total wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,070,000 quarters—a decrease of 190,000 quarters since last week. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was dull, but there was no further decline in rates. Rapeseed was easier, and Calcutta Brown and Yellow Cawnpore were 1s. per quarter lower to arrive at 34s. and 42s. per cwt. respectively. According to to-day's message the seed Market was unchanged in tone and prices. The week's Import of Linseed was 15,000 quarters against 12,000 quarters imported last week. Wheat, however, was firmer, and the quotations wired show an advance of 6d. per quarter in Hard Red and 3d. per quarter in Club No 2 to arrive *vid* Suez.

In Liverpool, the Cotton market closed firm last evening, both generally and for Surats; but the day's sales only reached 7,000 bales, inclusive of 300 Surats. The spot price of Mid American, however, advanced 1-16d, making the price 5⅝d.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearest position and 1-32d. for all the more distant deliveries. "Fine" Broach with the "Fully Good" clause, for February-March shipment *vid* the Canal had been done at 5¼d., which is 3-16d. below the ready quotation. The day's Imports were only 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm. The Liverpool Market closed steady this afternoon; Surats firm. The total sales were 7,000 bales again; but those of Surats are not wired. Both spot and arrival prices were unchanged The Imports were 6,000 bales.

The weekly statistics wired from Liverpool show the volume of business for the six days ending yesterday to have been about the same as during the previous week, the total sales having aggregated 49,000 bales; but there were 9,000 bales less taken by the trade and forwarded at 113,000 bales. The Imports were 49,000 bales less, at 77,000 bales. The Liverpool total stock was within, 1,000 bales of what it stood at a week ago, and compared with the two previous years it was yesterday 115,000 bales less than in 1888 and 228,000 bales lower than, 1887 at the same time. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 30,000 bales; but that of East Indian Cotton had increased to about the same extent. As against the two preceding years, the total supply in sight yesterday was 79,000 bales less compared with 1888 and 350,000 bales smaller than in 1887, the figures of decrease having thus further contracted since last week. In the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase in the Visible Supply is shown on comparison with both the foregoing years, say of 27,000 bales and 25,000 bales, respectively. The stock of Surats in Liverpool stood yesterday exactly where it was a week ago—at 25,000 bales. An advance of 1-16d. in American Arrivals for the earliest delivery and of 5-64d. in all other positions had taken place during the week; and the spot price was 1-16d. higher; but in East Indian Cotton the only inconvenience was in Bengals, which were partially 1-16d. lower. Compared with 1888 yesterday's quotation for Mid. American was 1-16d. higher and 7-16d. per lb. above that for 1887.

The New York Market was closed yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales, bringing the total for the week to 103,000, and the figures which we give below show that the total Receipts since the commencement of the season are now only 21,000 bales lighter than they were last year, while, compared with 1886-87, they are 49,000 bales heavier. On the New York Market reopening to-day, the spot price remained at 10½, and May Futures were only one point lower, at 10·05 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 16,000 bales against 9,000 bales last year and 10,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 103,000 | 69,000 | 96,000 |
| ,, exports to U. K. | 57,000 | 37,000 | 58,000 |
| ,, ,, Continent | 40,000 | 25,000 | 24,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 4,805,000 | 4,826,000 | 4,761,000 |
| ,, exports to U. K. ,, ,, | 1,956,000 | 2,061,000 | 2,092,000 |
| ,, ,, Continent ,, ,, | 1,401,000 | 1,333,000 | 1,323,000 |
| ,, Stock in the Ports | 841,000 | 851,000 | 863,000 |

The total Visible Supply of cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1889 | 1888 | 1887 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 2,840,000 | 2,918,620 | 3,189,620 |
| ,, ,, Surats | 378,000 | 350,720 | 352,820 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 732,000 | 846,500 | 959,850 |
| ,, London | 4,000 | 26,000 | 10,000 |
| American Afloat | 160,000 | 160,000 | 180,000 |
| East Indian | 96,000 | 26,000 | 49,000 |
| | 992,000 | 1,058,500 | 1,198,850 |
| Price of Mid-Americans | 5⅜d. | 5 9-16d. | 5 3-16d. |
| ,, Good Fair Dholleras | 4 7-16d. | 4 3-16d. | 4d. |
| Difference | 1 3-16d. | 1⅛d. | 1 3-16d. |

We have had a quiet day in Cotton here, demand having become slack again, and only a small business has transpired. Prices, however, have remained steady, and at closing this afternoon they showed no quotable change from Friday's rates. The day's business was confined to a few hundred bales each of Bengals taken at Rs. 173-195, Nugger at Rs. 200, and Julgaum at Rs. 204; and smaller parcels of Hinganghat at Rs. 218, Karanja at Rs. 192½, and Barsee at Rs. 203 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, but with rather more doing, and the tone of the market is steady, but prices are quoted as before all round.

SEEDS are also steady, and a moderate business is reported. Both Linseed and Rapeseed are rather higher at our quotations of this evening, but other descriptions are unaltered. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Linseed | 6-1-0 | per cwt. |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat | 6-15-0 to 7-3-0 | ,, |
| Do. do- Cawnpore. | 6-10-0 to 6-11-0 | ,, |
| Do. do. Red | 6-7-0 | ,, |

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 9,418 bales. |
| Wheat | 9,170 cwt. |
| Linseed | 8,295 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 722 ,, |
| Gingelly | 4,250 ,, |
| Ground Nuts | 1,354 ,, |

FREIGHTS are firm, and there has been rather more business passing to-day. We quote prompt shipment to the United Kingdom or Continent at 31s. 3d., for March shipment 28s. 9d., for April 26s. 3d., and for May 25s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1-32d. below yesterday afternoon's quotations all round, and the market has since been quiet but steady with little business doing in any line. Forward rates have ruled the same as yesterday, and for ready transactions we quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4⅛d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 19-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 23-32d. | ,, |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 13-16d. | ,, |
| Francs do. | 1·77½ | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a further drop of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. to-day in Fours, which have declined to 97 11-16 for cash and to 97⅜ for the 2nd March account and 98¼ for the 30th March settlement, but with buyers on the last two lines at the rates. For the other denomination 102¾ to 103 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have continued quiet and generally unchanged in value to-day; but we make the following alterations in Mill and Press Scrip. Bellary Press Shares are Rs. 50 down, at Rs. 225; Bombay Cotton Press are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 140; Colaba are Rs. 20 up, at Rs. 635; and Mofussil Rs. 2½, at Rs. 410: New Berar are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 530; Alliance Mill shares are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 630; Hyderabad Deccan are Rs. 25 up, at Rs. 725; Morarji Gokaldas are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,610r and National have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 730 per share.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MASON—February 13, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Mrs Mason, of a son (posthumous).

MARRIAGES.

BAKER—GAINSFORD—February 21, at St Matthias' Church, Veperi, by the Rev J Black, M A, Senior Chaplain, Conductor Thomas Henry Passmore Baker to Emma, only daughter of the late George Gainsford.

DEEDES—BROTHURST—February 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Most Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev J F Scobell, M A, and the Rev H M M Hackett, B D, the Rev Brook Deedes, M A, Senior Chaplain, Allahabad, to Mary Caroline, eldest daughter of Maynard Brodhurst, B C S.

DEATHS.

BIRLEY—February 19, at Meerut, of enteric fever, Lieut H M Birley, Royal Artillery.

RADDOCK—February 16, at Allahabad, Cecil Morton Raddock, Barrister-at-Law, second son of Deputy Surgeon-General C E Raddock (Retired), of small-pox, aged 22 years.

SIDDONS—February 13, at 8, Short Street, Calcutta, Emily Adelaide, the wife of J B Siddons.

THOMSON—February 20, at Agra, Alexander James Thomson, M A, son of Alexander Thomson, Principal, Agra College, aged 22 years.


# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1889.


THE *Nineteenth Century* crusade against examinations goes on apace, and from the point of view of the magazine editor it is already yielding marvellous results. Half a dozen eminent persons have been got this month to fulminate against the crammers, and a hundred members of Parliament have signed the protest which the cunning Mr. James Knowles got a select committee of saviours of the nation's intellect to draw up. But Mr. Knowles is fair, if he is enthusiastic. Even the crammer is not to be handed over to the swift mercies of the executive without an opportunity of pleading in arrest of judgment. The spokesman of the crammers is the eminently competent Mr. Scoones, who stands second only to Messrs. Wren and Gurney in his much-maligned profession, and who, considering the enormity of the offences charged against him and his fellow-culprits, makes out at least as good a case as the merits of his craft and the extravagances of its accusers permitted him to make. The defenders have certainly this advantage, that the most uncompromising of the assailant party had no alternative to suggest to the hated system of competitive examination. Mr. Frederick Harrison played gracefully with his subject and then left it. Mr. Max Muller moved round it in more ponderous fashion, and left it with the discouraging confession that bad as things were he could not quite see what remedy could be got at. This month, however, the assailants have developed a certain stealthy courage. Advancing along a line upon which Lord Reay took one or two cautious and non-committing steps in his recent Convocation address, Sir Frederick Pollock wants to see competitive examinations for offices of trust displaced by qualifying examinations, admitting to service on probation and subject to discretionary power of confirmation and promotion. This is Sir Frederick Pollock's version of a suggestion contained in the formal Protest three months ago that "those who wish to enter the service and who had reached a certain standard of excellence required by the Commissioners should be practically tested in such a way and for such a period as could be conveniently arranged; and that the most fitting should then be selected on public grounds by the permanent heads of departments." Mr. Knowles and his friends must not complain if the bogey of selection is conjured up to frighten a people whose attention has been just a little too intently concentrated upon the bugbear of cramming, and it is not astonishing that Mr. Scoones, who has a clear right to fight for his trade, turns round upon this as "a master-piece of impracticability, and an indirect proposal to job our so-called 'higher type of boy' into the service by a process of personal selection." The prospect of a substitution of patronage for examination, partially and invidiously though the change might be made, would alarm the public at home and create discontent amongst a well-defined section of the public in India, so soon as it was seriously brought into view. The discontent which has existed in India in connection with the age question would be nothing compared with that which would arise if the process of entrance into the Indian Civil Service were to be modified by selection.

Mr. Scoones has done his profession the inestimable service of giving it a new name. The Bishop of Carlisle will no longer from his high pedestal declaim against parents who are not ashamed to talk of sending their sons to crammers, "as though that name implied no disgrace." Mr. Scoones, though one of them, has abolished the crammers as Louis the Magnificent tried to abolish the Pyrenees. There are no longer any crammers; they have all become, since he wrote this paper, "unendowed tutors." Let Mr. Freeman, who is making so excellent a thing out of his excellent historical books, bear that name in mind when next he essays to condemn the young men of to-day for counting up the pecuniary value of a double first class. Endowed and unendowed are obliged to live, and Mr. Freeman, who has said many harsh things in his day, has not said anything so harsh as a "*Je n'en vois pas la necessité*" to the address either of the crammer or of his victim. As for the love of knowledge for its own sake which the framers of the Protest believe to be inherent in certain educational good boys, and which the crammer is supposed to crush, this, if we may take Mr. Scoones's word, is exceptional. A school of Vedantic philosophy, or something corresponding to it, might be recruited from this heaven-born minority, but the services would be empty in a month if it were relied on as a serious factor amongst the sources of supply on which the public services are to draw. It is worth while, however, to follow Mr. Scoones in his analysis of the material that has passed through his hands during the last twenty years. He bases his counsels upon an intimate knowledge of over a thousand cases, and he is careful to point out that it is at the close of their school or University course that they have come to him—that they reach him as the public school or the University have made them. It is rather hard upon him that, having attached to him a name which is episcopally pronounced to be abominable, society traces back to him all the evils under which the public school system is supposed to be suffering. And assuming that the "unendowed tutor"—for Mr. Scoones rightly objects to the common but damaging epithet of his tribe—is a being of mischievous propensities when genius comes into his handling, his opportunities for mischief seem to be narrow. Mr. Scoones tells us that not one per cent of the young men who are prepared for examinations for the public services are of great and commanding original power, and who might be trusted not to coquet with what the authors of the Protest call "the serious monetary considerations that now throw their shade over all educational work"—in other words, who would regard the development of their intellectual faculties as a means towards getting their living. Then there come, in Mr. Scoones's thousand, about three per cent of the type spoken of as "very remarkably clever men," always interested in play or work, and with a singular power of concentration in anything and everything they attempt. Such men are not likely to mistake the value of the successes of the examination room, or to do poor work in after life because of any deceptive triumphs under the guidance of endowed or unendowed tutors. The next class consists of youths of average, but not brilliant merit, who require small incentive to exertion, and from whom many of the servants of the State in India, the colonies, and the Home Civil Service are recruited. Up to this point, we imagine, small demands are made upon the technical skill of the private tutor, nor is it easy to see how the material which these classes afford is spoilt by a year spent in mastering the art of getting through an examination. They are apparently neither the better nor the worse for it.

"The unworshipful company of duffers," as Mr. Scoones calls them, give much trouble to other people, but they need not trouble us. But there is an intermediate class, the percentage of which is estimated at from thirty to fifty, whose capacity the examination system tests, perhaps imperfectly, but in a fashion not easily improved upon by any process which the *Nineteenth Century* protestants have revealed. Nothing but a transcendental indifference to the necessity of getting one's living will provoke any practical and reasonable man to laugh at the idea that in submitting to examination this class of youths, who are of fair average capacity, not too industrious and not likely to set the Thames on fire, we are morally depressing them, and "appealing to the lower side of human nature." If the proportion of the men who, before putting their signatures beneath this phrase, competed for scholarships and fellowships with a keen consciousness of the pecuniary advantages that these honours brought with them be taken into account, we shall understand how much sincerity there is in these appeals to the higher motives as the true incentives to school-boy energy. The truth is—and we only take human nature as it is in saying so—that there cannot for the majority of young men be found a more effectual incentive to intellectual effort than that which the examination room, with the distinctions and rewards to which it opens the way, embodies. Mr. Scoones only brings the discussion down to the level of honesty and commonsense when he says that "it is opposed to all reason to assume that some men will work without the spur any more than that a donkey will trot without his carrot." There is one other consideration of an entirely practical kind which is lost sight of in the agitation against the examination system. The most vehement adherent to the Protest does not allege that the contemporary standard of attainment, whether in the services or in the professions, has deteriorated. The whole of the argument is based upon *à priori* consideration Surely a movement so strong in the accusations which its leaders have made—so strong in its denunciations of causes and processes—could supply us with evidences as to the results of the system which they condemn, and which they are so passionately endeavouring to bring down.

THE episode of the bombardment of the Cossack settlement at Sagallo by the French man-of-war Météore will baffle the quidnuncs in Rome. The complaints that the French, in disregard of their assurances, had allowed an armed party to be disembarked under their eyes on French territory fall to the ground. Atchinoff is a prisoner, at Obock and the Cossack Mission to Abyssinia is apparently broken up. What is at least equally singular is that the Russian Government disown Atchinoff and the mission. It may be presumed that the French were aware that the Russian Government would not take umbrage at the bombardment of Sagallo when they resorted to that strong measure. It is reasonable to infer that both Russia and France deem the time inopportune for pushing matters to a dangerous extremity on the Red Sea littoral. Whether this is due to a general understanding "guiding the European Powers in disposing of their vast forces," to use the words which Lord Salisbury has put into Her Majesty's Speech, or to special considerations affecting France and Italy chiefly, is a matter for speculation. Mr. Goschen in his Stratford speech said that the public quite realise that the international situation, as it affects England, has greatly changed. It is true that he referred more particularly to the fact that it is beginning to be recognised by the Government and the public alike that the British Empire has been brought into contact abroad with neighbours who were not there before, and that it is necessary to take note of the fact that there is an increasing gravity in the current of European politics, and a new development of power among the great nations of the world. It may be said with equal truth that these other great nations have themselves become conscious of the increased gravity of the situation. There are not wanting indications that they are, one and all, possessed of a growing desire to avoid a collision the consequences of which none can foresee. Another motive prompting to circumspection is the patent necessity, weighing equally upon every Power without exception of gaining time to complete armaments which, however great, are in some respects still dangerously inadequate. The French artillery, which was to be converted in three years at a cost of three millions sterling, has yet to be completed. The frontier forts on which millions were lavished, are already obsolete and have to be replaced. The French Navy, which our experts affect to regard with dread, is held to be dangerously weak, and incapable of protecting the French coasts. Twenty millions sterling have only recently been voted with a view to make things safe. Our Government asks for twelve millions sterling to place the English defences on a satisfactory footing. In neither case can all these millions be converted into war-ships and armaments by the stroke of a wand. The spending of the money will take time. What this means the Chancellor of the Exchequer has very sensibly pointed out, so that the public may know that time is the essence of the case. Invention outstrips manufacture, and while ships are building or magazine rifles are being made, they are rendered obsolete by new developments, so that the ships and the rifles which three years ago were the dream of perfection of the experts, are now denounced by the same experts as antiquated and useless. If in one point of view this labour of the Danaides, or weaving of a Penelope's web, is discouraging, and threatens financial ruin, it yet gives reason to believe that preparations for war will never be complete, and that the armed peace may continue until, in sheer weariness and desperation, men will call for a European Convention to disarm the nation, or, as Mr. Goschen jocosely suggests, to disarm the inventors. Inventors are not likely to strike work of their own accord when they are encouraged by the fact that the very Chancellor of the Exchequer who makes this suggestion has just agreed to the payment to Mr. Brennan of Australia of £110,000 for the patent of a new torpedo, the making of which he is to superintend for ten years at a handsome salary of £1,500 per annum.

THE omission from the Queen's Speech of any reference to the condition of India has been made the subject of comment in the House of Commons. Sir John Gorst excused the omission by attributing it to the prosperity which at present prevails in this country. Whether the growing financial embarrassment of the Supreme and the Local Governments is, in the Under-Secretary's opinion, one of the elements of prosperity, is left in doubt. It is to be hoped that the members of the National Congress, who were two months ago assembled in Allahabad, will be gratified with Sir John Gorst's assurance that the Government is not unfriendly to native aspirations. The policy of the Government is to extend to the natives of India not only "a share in the administration of the country, but, as far as possible, the management of their own affairs." If this be an accurate version of Sir John Gorst's statement, it will make amends to the Congress-wallahs for the heart-sinkings which followed Lord Dufferin's speech at the St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta, and henceforth the Government may be regarded as concurring in the views advanced by the Congress. But if the telegram has omitted the little word 'local' when speaking of allotting to the natives the management of their own affairs, then Sir John Gorst's statement is well within the bounds of official platitude. The qualification 'as far as possible,' which has been telegraphed by Reuter, may be interpreted in the light of the declaration of a famous Minister to a Queen of France: "Whatever your Majesty wishes done shall be done, if it be possible; if it be impossible, it is done already!"

THE appearance of an erroneous and misleading article in the *Times* affirming that the Bombay Government was treating Mr. Crawford with monstrous barbarity in withholding from publication the Report of the Commission has not induced or compelled the Secretary of State to order the immediate publication of that document as was so naively expected. Sir John Gorst, in answer to a question put by an unnamed member of the House of Commons, has stated—what is known to every one—that the Report of the Crawford Commission is under consideration, and that the publication of it before a final decision is arrived at is in the opinion of Lord Cross contrary to the intention of Act XXXVII. of 1850. The telegram adds that the Under-Secretary of State said that fifty of the mamlutdars who are implicated have been suspended. We stated on Thursday last that five or six mamlutdars had been instructed not to deal with judicial cases, and we mentioned at the same time that the assertion that a batch of twenty-eight mamlutdars had been suspended was unfounded. If we substitute for the word 'fifty' in Reuter's telegram the word 'five,' Sir John Gorst's statement in the House of Commons concurs with our own, and represents the fact.

THE Dixon Memorial Concert, which is to take place on Tuesday next, under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught and the Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in all India, promises to be one of the most successful concerts that have been given in Bombay for a long time past. The programme, which has been advertised in our columns, is an exceedingly attractive one, and it will be rendered by the best local talent. We are asked to notify that Masons who wish to attend the Concert with their lodges, are requested to meet in the vestibule of the Royal Asiatic Society.

A TELEGRAM from Hongkong reports that the half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on Friday, and passed off very satisfactorily. A dividend of £1 10s. per share has been declared, 300,000 dollars added to the reserve fund and 60,000 dollars carried forward to the new profit and loss account.

BY the new Calcutta mail express which reached here on Friday afternoon there were received here 1,800 letters and newspapers, of which Calcutta sent 1,500. When the train left Calcutta there were seven first-class passengers and as many second-class.

KHAN BAHADUR MUNCHERJEE MURZBAN writes:—Permit me to correct an error which has crept in the leader of your issue of the 21st instant. My estimate of the probable cost of erecting the new European General Hospital was ten lakhs, and not fifteen, as stated by you.

AT a recent meeting of the Edinburgh University Court, the Rev. William Hastie, B.D., Edinburgh, formerly of Calcutta, was by a majority, appointed to be one of the additional examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity, the appointment being for three years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Madras advices received here put us on our guard against a man giving the name of T. Somerset Calthorpe or Calthorpe Deeley, who has been making extensive purchases, and pa

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

### THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE REPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst (Under-Secretary of State for India), in reply to a question, said that the Bombay Government still have the report of the Crawford Commission under consideration and that the publication of the same before a final decision had been arrived at was contrary to the intention of the Act passed in 1850. In the meantime he said fifty (? five) of the mumlatdars who were implicated in the case had been suspended.

### THE SIKKIM QUESTION.

The Under-Secretary for India, replying to the remarks regarding the Sikkim question, declared that recent events in Sikkim had been the means of cementing a closer friendship with China.

Replying to a further question, he said that a reference to the condition of India was ignored in Her Majesty's Speech owing to the prosperity which prevailed there at present. It was incorrect he said, to say that the Government was unfriendly to native aspirations. The policy of the Government was to extend to the natives of India, besides a share in the administration of the country, as far as possible, the management of their own affairs.

## THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

### MR. PIGOTT'S TESTIMONY AS TO THE LETTERS.

Mr. Pigott admitted before the Parnell Commission yesterday that he had informed Archbishop Walsh that he (Pigott) believed the famous letters were forgeries.

The above admission of Mr. Pigott as well as his contradictions are creating a profound sensation throughout the country.

## THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The House of Lords have voted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Lord Cross (Secretary of State for India), in reply to a question in the Lords, said that the special Committee of the Indian Council were considering the report of the Public Service Commission, and that the same was shortly expected to be published.

## THE FRENCH AND THE COSSACKS.

ADEN, FEB. 22.

The bombardment of the Cossack settlement at Sagallo by the French is confirmed, and Atchinoff, their leader, is now a prisoner in the hands of the French at Obock.

## RUSSIAN DISCLAIMER.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 22.

The Russian Government have disclaimed any connection with Atchinoff and the Cossack Mission to Abyssinia.

## THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, FEB. 22.

M. Spuller has accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Tirard Cabinet.

## THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, FEB. 23.

The new French Cabinet have announced that they are resolved to suppress all factions and intrigues against the Government.

## THE TROOPING SERVICE.

ISMAILIA, FEB. 21.

The Indian Troopship Euphrates has passed the Canal outward bound to Bombay.

## THE PROPOSED RAILWAY BETWEEN BEZWADA AND CUTTACK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 24.

Sir Guildford Molesworth and Colonel Smith report as the result of their reconnaissance of the east coast that a railway communication between Bezwada and Cuttack can be secured at a moderate cost, including the bridging of the Kistna and Mahanadi rivers. A line of 507 miles would cost 482 lakhs for broad gauge and 307 lakhs for metre gauge.

## THE SHAN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 24.

Advices from Bhamo state that the column under Captain Smith, in pursuit of the Shan rebels, returned on the 18th inst. to Sawadee, the rebels having dispersed and retired to hills beyond Sin without further fighting.

Two days later news was received that 200 Chinese marauders had entered Mansee, 14 miles east of Bhamo. News having reached Captain Smith his column was reinforced by 200 troops from Bhamo, and with 2 guns he started the next morning to try and surround the Chinese, but failed, the latter having decamped after helping themselves to supplies, etc. The troops then returned to Bhamo. All the rebel bands are under the two to pretenders, the Manpoon and Kawlin princes, who are brothers. All these things have tended to produce considerable excitement in Bhamo, where the Chinese have asked for a guard for the bazaar. Patrols have been out at night.

### THE KACHYEN FORCE.

News of the Kachyen punitive expeditionary force dated 25th January states that the force is still delayed at Kamein on account of small-pox amongst the Gurkhas. The inhabitants of Kamein are returning daily, and showing confidence in our protection. The stockade for the permanent police post is progressing favourably. The tribe of Kachyens are acting in a most friendly manner, and giving every assistance and information that can be desired. The general opinion is that the movement against Thanai, the capital of the Lepei Kachyens, is a test case, and if they are thoroughly defeated the remainder of Kachyen tribes will tender their submission without any attempt at resistance. The troops have been undergoing great hardships, which will still more increase the difficulties of the advance from Kamein to Thama, which is situated about 4,000 feet above Kamein, and is said to be about 60 miles distant over most hilly and difficult country.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat, with outward English Mails of the 15th instant, left here for Aden at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 22.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 23.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla, left here for Bombay to-day at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 7-16 |
| The Manchester Market has been firm. | |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1-4⅛ |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account | 99¼ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 84½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 67⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 70⅝ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 108¼ |
| Bar Silver | 42¼ |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's sales of Cotton | 49,000 | bales. |
| „ „ „ Surats | 3,000 | „ |
| „ „ Imports of Cotton | 77,000 | „ |
| „ „ „ Surats | 5,000 | „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton | 732,000 | „ |
| „ „ Surats | 25,000 | „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton in London | 4,000 | „ |

## THE HARBOUR OF GHABBAT KHARAB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *St. James's Gazette* is quoted in your paper of the 21st instant as very anxious that we should provide against any one else's occupying the "magnificent harbour of Ghabbat Kharab," which is so deep that the whole of the British fleet and nine other fleets as large could be moored there." The fact is that a very considerable part of Ghabbat Kharab is so deep (105 fathoms) that ships cannot be anchored there at all, from which and other inconveniences it has its Arabic name, meaning the Bad Bay. It has never in the whole history of Africa been "a maritime position of extreme importance," except as a natural curiosity.—Yours, &c.,

KESWAL.

## BARBARIANS OR BLACK MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In turning over last night, for the satisfaction of a certain historical doubt, the pages of that excellent manual, "Freeman's Historical Geography of Europe," I came casually across a sentence which, though it appears over the signature of one of the most ardent of English Liberals, throws Lord Salisbury's blunder quite into the shade. You will find it on page 585 of the second edition :—

"All that makes Europe Europe, all that parts off Europe from Africa and Asia, has been carried into America and Australia and Africa itself. The growth of this new Europe, no less than the changes of the old, is an essential part of European Geography. It is otherwise with territories, great or small, which have been occupied by England and other European powers merely for military or commercial purposes. Forts, factories, or empires, *on barbarian soil*, where no European nation is likely ever to grow up, are not cares of true colonization; they are no extensions of the bounds of Europe. The *climax of this kind of barbarian dominion is found in those vast Indian possessions*, in which England has supplanted Portugal, France, and the heirs of Timour."

As the *Daily News* and other prints of that kidney have endeavoured to score for their party off Lord Salisbury's *gaucherie*, it may be well that Mr. Dadabhai and his friends should see that a Liberal historian and one of Mr. Gladstone's intellectual mentors can beat the Tory Premier hollow in contemptuous depreciation of the Indian people.—Yours, &c.,

HISTORICUS.

## B. B. AND C. I. TRAIN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I endorse your correspondent "A Daily Passenger's" suggestion as to the alteration of the time for the fast local train, which, if altered, will be a great boon to the public in general. Your correspondent should know that the fast train must stop at the Elphinstone Road, as this station is in the middle of Parell, Bhoiwada, Soparibaugh, Lower Mahim, and Worlee, &c., and taking into consideration the number of passengers that come out of the train, I think the railway authorities are quite right in getting the fast train stopped at the Elphinstone Road.—Yours, &c.,

Parell, Feb. 22. A PARELLKER.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted :—Mr. J. B. Worgan, District Judge, Kattak, is allowed leave for one month; Mr. R. M. Waller, Officiating Magistrate, Khoolna, for nine months; and Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Magistrate of Murshedabad, for one year, 11 months, and 29 days. Mr. B. De, Joint-Magistrate, Hughli, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Khoolna. The services of Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Darjiling, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Revenue Department. Mr. J. G. Ritchie is to act as Magistrate and Collector of Murshedabad during the absence of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton; and Mr. H. Lee, Joint-Magistrate of Durbhunga, is to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea. Mr. F. E. Kemp, Assistant Superintendent of the Patna Police, is allowed leave for four months. The Rev. J. Lillie, Officiating Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment. Mr. G. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, is allowed leave for one month.

A BOMBAY contemporary bears testimony to the loss experienced in the death of Mr. F. L. McCoy :—"Frank Latimer McCoy, whose death we recorded last week, was born in Ballenamore, Leitrim Co., Ireland, on January 28th, 1856. At the age of sixteen he emigrated to the United States of America, and worked for some time at a large machinery factory at Akron in Ohio. Whilst there he was converted and called to the ministry. In 1874, at the age of 18, he entered Mount Union College, Ohio, and at the age of 20 began his missionary career amongst the American Indians. After several years engaged in this and pastoral work, at the request of Dr. (now Bishop) Thoburn, he came out to India, especially to edit the *Indian Witness*. In a land of compromise, he did not lower God's standard, but held it boldly up amidst the scoffs of God's enemies, and the timid fears of some of his professed friends. His death, like that of all who have been out-and-out for God, was a most triumphant one. One who was present said: "As it was getting dark in the room, he said: "Friends raise me up, fan me, bring a light, look into my face, and I will show you how a Christian can die.' We did, we looked, we saw a Christian triumph calmly, peacefully, gloriously, over the last enemy—Death."

THE system of giving long credits is gradually getting a foothold in New York, according to the *New York Sun*. There are a great many sons of rich parents in that city who are perfectly responsible, and who will be abundantly able to pay their bills when they fall into their patrimony, but with whom ready money is a scarcity. It is said to be a fact that there are many men who literally live like millionaires without spending a sovereign in cash in a week. They take their meals at the club, where their cabs are also charged to their father's account. Their theatre tickets are put on the monthly account of the family at one of the agents', and all their tailor's, bootmaker's, and other bills stand over until the time comes when the younger son gets the money which everybody knows is to be his in time.

## THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

THIRD NOTICE.

SINCE the opening of the exhibition on Monday last some interesting additions have been made in the shape of copies of specimens of native art supposed to have been painted about the year 1590 A.D., and which were exhibited at the recent Colonial Exhibition in London. They are large oblong-shaped sheets, and hang on the walls of Room 1. One represents the "Marriage of Bikya and Chandrahasa," painted from the original of Madho and Lal by Murli and Kishan in 1887. A description of the picture may be interesting. Chandrahasa, the son of a Raja, lost both his father and mother, and was supported by a nurse in concealment. The minister of the country, however, suspected his origin and tried to kill him. On one occasion he sent him with a letter to his son, in which he ordered him to give him poison as he was his enemy. His daughter, Bikya, saw the youth asleep in a garden, and, on reading the letter, determined to marry him. By a very easy alteration she made the letter run thus: "Give him Bikya; he is my friend." The son acted upon the suggestion, and when the father returned, his letter was produced as authority for the marriage, and Chandrahasa adopted by the king as his successor. The second is entitled the "Abduction of the White Horse," copied from the original of Tara and Ramdas, by Gandesh and Hardeva. At the conclusion of the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, Yudhishthira, the eldest Pandava, celebrated a horse sacrifice, as a proof of his being paramount king, and in order to expiate the sin of slaying so many holy persons. A horse was obtained and shown to Krishna, who sent it into the zenana for the ladies to see. On its way Anusal, his enemy, stole the animal, which, however, was discoverd, and the sacrifice duly completed. The third is the "Sacrifice of Raja Mewaradhwaja," painted and from original of Lal and Bhagwan by Chhoti Lal and Jagannath. The mysterious writing at the foot of the picture is translated to the following effect:—Before the great sacrifice of the White Horse the animal was allowed to wander about the country for a year, and, if untouched by any enemy, it was admitted that its owner was a paramount Chief. The horse of Raja Yudhisthira was seized by the son of Raja Mewaradhwaja. Krishna and Arjuna determined to punish the father by asking a boon, which he, being under a vow, could not refuse without infamy. Krishna begged that he would give half of his son to a tiger who had seized his own child, and would only be thus appeased by this offering. The father was willing to give half his own body instead, and his wife and son were about to cut him in two, when Krishna, seeing a tear in one of his eyes, declined to accept an unwilling sacrifice. As, however, the Raja professed that he only wept because the divinity refused to take the whole of his body, Krishna, being greatly pleased, gave him a free pardon. These are the meanings and descriptions of those curiosities of art, which have been exciting a considerable amount of interest, but which few could understand.

Now to continue our study of the other works. "Eaves dropping" (313) by Georgi is a clever bit of work. It represents a lady listening behind a curtain to what is going on on the other side, to her lover perhaps, as he offers up, with trembling voice, an earnest prayer to her father for her hand. The drawing of the figure is not only perfect, but the pose of the head and the anxious grasp of the curtain, as if to prevent its moving, are all so very natural. The lighting, too, is capitally managed. In water-colour he shows two works. "La Posta Bandiera" (59) is an excellently wrought out study from life. The same remark applies to No. 68, even although it be only a sketch. Five works of various kinds, all of which are well worthy of remark, have been sent in by Constance Fraser. "Drewspaington, Devon," (270) is undoubtedly her best. It has a nice, cool, airy feeling about it. The water running between the rocks in the foreground and the tree to the left are happily and effectively treated, while she has grappled most successfully with the misty effect on the mountains behind. A lovely little bit of work is "Nandar Mudhmeshwar" (302). For a sketch, as it is marked on the catalogue, it shows more than the usual care. It is painted with a very fine brush, and requires a lot of looking into to note the treatment of all the details. The dark building on the hill with the sky all lit up with red and gold by the after-glow of the setting sun is very effective. Her "Venice" (275) is a bit of fairly good copying. Her other works are a sketch "Near Bournemouth" (293) and "The Haven Pool Harbour" (276). E. M. Lamb's favourite study is evidently painting wild and rocky scenery with snow-capped mountains thrown against cloudy skies in the distance. "The Snowy Range, Landour," (282) is very good; but "The Ganges at Harsil" (241) is better. In the latter, there is a boldly drawn foreground composed mainly of well-painted trees, which form a capital foil to, and set off to advantage the snowy mountains behind. And the artist deserves great credit for the treatment of these mountains. In referring to the pictures of another painter, we dwelt at some length on the difficulty in dealing with snowy mountains so as to impart to the eye a sense of space beyond. In this the painter of the Harsil scene has been eminently successful. Sometimes an artist manages an effect like this by mere accident, but here it is not so. A glance at the scenes depicted on two plaques, "The Snowy Range from Landour" (305) and "Winter at Landour" (308) is ample testimony to this. The effect is very simply gained by relieving the blue sky with a bit of dusky cloud on the horizon. A picture which has been the subject of much admiration is that bit of "Still Life" (105) by Mrs. Atkinson. In fact it has been given as the opinion of some that it is the finest bit of genuine art in the exhibition. The draughtsmanship is perfect, and the light thrown across the table is cleverly done. In a bit of landscape,—"The Last Glow" (144), however, she is hardly so happy, but the perspective is good. Has Dora Starling studied in a French school, for all her works are decidedly Frenchy in treatment? Look at the "Rehearsal" (225), for instance. It represents two girls of the last century dancing to the strains of the spinnet played by an old gentleman over in the corner. Its treatment is quite out of the beaten track, but there is art in it. "Eucharis Lilies" (247) also shows a peculiarity—even an eccentricity—in the style of handling. So subdued is its soft grey tone, and surrounded as it is by so many bits of sunny Indian landscapes, it is almost hidden, but those with an eye to good work cannot fail to admire it. In aquarelle she has painted "The River Godavery, Nasik," (29), which might almost be termed a study in grey. The sluggish river with muddy banks does not form a very attractive scene for reproduction on canvas—or paper, for it is a water colour drawing—; but the fair artist has filled it up with a lot of exceedingly well drawn figures that impart not only colour, but life to it. "Samli" (80) looks a bit sketchy, but is for all that a perfectly drawn figure. E. Jardine occupies a lot of space, chiefly on the walls of Room I. She has sent in something like twenty-one pictures. One of the best bits is "Bhao Malang Rocks, Matheran" (52), which is indeed a very creditable bit of work. "A Fruit Stall, Poona" (15), and "a Sweetmeat Stall, Poona" (25), however, show that Mrs. Jardine is not a success in figure-painting. It may seem strange, but it is a fact nevertheless, that some of the best landscapists who ever exhibited, never could introduce a figure into their works without disfiguring it. Let Mrs. Jardine then stick to landscape work, for which, there is no doubt, she has some talent. That she has ambition, too, to paint pictures out of the usual run is shown by "Stangate Creek" (58), "Newcastle-on-Tyne" (85), and many others of the same type. To say the least, she imitates Turner very well, but still, after studying all her work, we would say let her stick to landscape and study nature for herself—study nature, and copy it. Miss Minnie Jardine's works are also full of promise. Mrs. Brackenbury is to be complimented on her versatility. Her portrait of the late Mr. Fielding Scovel (202), by which she gained the Bar prize for the best head in the Exhibition painted by a lady, displays not a little ability for this branch of art. "Patel Pani Falls, Mhow" (295), is but a sketch, but it is a nice little bit of mountain scenery, and has a considerable amount of dash in it. Painting with so broad a brush to bring out the feeling of distance in so small a picture is no easy matter, but there is no suggestion to make in regard to Mrs. Brackenbury's perspective. "Dignity and Impudence" (239) and "Aristocracy and Democracy" (240) are two very fine flower studies on panels, and in Room I. are two really charming pastels of hers—two pretty heads of children (61 and 69)—which display some remarkably delicate handling. Two very fine flower studies, one in oil and one in water colour, have been sent in by Jane C. Forgan. "A Jungle Bouquet" (100) occupies a prominent place in Room I., which it deserves, being undoubtedly one of the finest works of the kind exhibited, and it possesses this novelty of treatment also, that instead of having a plain background of brown or grey, like all the other flower studies on view, it is represented as growing in the open air, and is set up against a bit of blue sky flaked with white cloud, which is decidedly effective, to say the least of it. The other, a decorative panel (437), which is also a most meritorious work, occupies a place just at the entrance to the secretary's room. It is a pity this lady has not seen her way to send in one or two bits of landscape painting, for she is an artist gifted with more than the average amount of talent, and paints landscape with as much, if not more success than flowers. Hanging on the doors between Rooms IV and V are two lovely panels (315 and 316). They are but copies after Vouga, but in them Miss Hall gives great promise. Each flower, each leaf, is drawn and painted with faultless care. That she possesses talent goes without saying, and showing so much she should not be content now to merely copy from another artist, but seek her training from nature "Still more are her powers shown in her "Study of a Head" from life (186). It is well modelled, and the strongly marked features are most effectively brought out. Fanny Chalk's "Flowers" (245) are very prettily done, only perhaps a darker, or grey background might have harmonised or contrasted better with the bright colouring of the flowers. However, this is hardly a matter to dwell upon. It is all a question of taste. In "Fruit" (180) the background is better, but it is evident she is more successful with flowers than in depicting a study of fruit. A very promising young lady artist is Mrs. Plinston. Perhaps few will see much to attract them in "River Scenes" (273) and "Four Sketches" (281); but the remarkable thing about them is that the former of her two exhibits represents her first attempt at oil colouring. The attention paid to even the minutest detail shows a deal of care, and the general treatment of her works will stand close examination. That she has a natural gift for the art is evident, and when another year comes round we may expect to see some larger, more ambitious work. "Hot Weather, Morning, Palanpur" (102), is the painting by which Colonel A. Pullan gained H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's prize for the best painting by an officer of the Bombay Army. In this, as in his other works, it is evident that the gallant Colonel has an eye for the picturesque. Indeed, it is a question if any artist competing at the present exhibition shows us wilder or grander bits of Indian scenery than he. It is not only the foreground and trees which stands out so effectively against the bright sky that strike one as being so cleverly treated, but the handling of the mountains is not only true, but pleasing to the eye. A still more effective though not more careful work is "Morning Mists, Guzerat" (133). It is a beautifully and most naturally drawn view of one of the grandest bits of Indian mountain scenery. It would seem as if F. C. Webb wanted to become an animal painter from the three specimens of his skill which have been accepted. In "Disturbed" (251) he conveys the idea of a surprised tiger very well; but in "Vanquished" (285) he has been a little too ambitious for his present capabilities. Although in a matter of this sort ambition is a good thing—for without ambition to soar higher there would be little chance of improvement—yet the old Scotch proverb should be kept in mind—"creep before ye gang." In a "Sindhi Woman" (156) and "Lata Sahib" (193) Amy V. Pinhey shows a very fair conception of how to paint portraits and character, but her gifts, as an artist, are even more shown in "Left Out', (217). W. M. Fletcher can paint. There is no doubt of that. "Morning Clouds" (309) and "Sketch at Purandhur" (312) are really pretty bits of colouring, but it is evident he paints with too wet a brush, allowing the colours to run a little. However, that is a matter which will be remedied with experience. In "Sketch on the Woolamutta" (253) he shows some art in the depicting of the shadows upon the water, and the distant hills. In the "Sketch from Mahableshwar," (243) the perspective and the treatment of the sky are not bad, but in all his works a defectiveness in foliage shows he ought to go in for studying tree subjects. Mrs. Littlewood, on the other hand, while displaying no little ability in the working out of a pretty little scene, "Massacre Ghat, Cawnpore" (109), seems to possess faults the very opposite of the former artist. She seems to paint with too dry a brush, the large tree, which is a prominent feature of the picture, being treated, compared with the rest of the work, admirably. It is in the foreground where the defect lies, the rocks being too artificial. Gerald Martin is represented by five remarkably good works. "On the Ootacamund Ghat" (191) is his most effective work, the dark rocks rising high into the air, forming a marked and pleasing contrast to the bright purple sky beyond. In "A Peep of Ooty" (297) he tries a lighting effect of much the same character; but there is too much foreground of dark tree, affording too strong a contrast to the distant scene beyond. No fault, however, is to be found with the workmanship. Hidden away in a corner of Room IV. are two little gems by Mr. Martin (249 and 250). "Below the road to Malabar Point, just before the Monsoon" (176), is a small and carefully painted picture. There is a breezy feeling about it, in the foamy waves washing upon the shore, and the dark cloud advancing across the water. "Poona Flowers" (166) by Eva Plunkett is remarkable for careful treatment, and Edith M'Dowall in her works exhibits the same. The water-colours of Col. R. G. Woodthorpe represent a lot of labour. His "Studies of Burmese Villagers and Actors" (30) and other character studies as seen in Nos. 12, 35, 46, and 50 are very interesting. M. W. Minter's work—three flower studies—are marked with care, as is M. A. F. Locque's "Still Life" (158.) Maud and Amy Fisher are represented by nice oil work on plaques, and the latter also shows a clever little flower study "Pelargoniums" (213), which is quite hidden by the massive frame of Mr. Griffith's "Ajanta Caves." It is, nevertheless, if looked into, a clever bit of work, the only fault being that it is crowded on to too small a canvas. Room V. is devoted merely to photographs, architectural drawings, and sculpture. Of the latter style of art there is very little; but those specimens that are on exhibition show that there is some talent, which only requires encouragement to be drawn out. In conclusion, there is only one word of advice that may be taken by all. The first exhibition under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society far surpasses all expectations. The work is admirable; but it shows this: there has been a great deal of copying from other artists. This is all very well for a little, and it is well to study the works of great masters, as it gives the amateur an insight into the more successful treatment of different subjects in different manners; but to follow them slavishly is a great mistake. Let one and all follow the advice of a great English master who said that painting is only taught in one school, and that is nature; and to those whose ambition may lead them to attempt the allegorical, we would add, to avoid all straining after effect, to remember that in a beautiful work of imagination the natural should be ideal and the ideal natural.

THE brain of a chimpanzee, which died a few months ago, has been examined by Dr. Spitzka says the *Scientific American*, who finds that it weighs less than one-third that of a human brain, but in the course of the examination he made an important discovery. At the floor of the fourth ventricle in intelligent persons there are what called auditory streaks, which are supposed to have something to do with hearing and the power to distinguish the different words of a language, and in the brain of this chimpanzee were found faint white streaks in the area—a fact more remarkable when it is borne in mind that in deaf mutes these auditory streaks are not to be found.

## THE ALEXANDRA SCHOOL FANCY FAIR.

THE Fancy Fair held at the Alexandra Native Girls' Institute closed yesterday. The sales during the four days it lasted were very satisfactory, and it is expected that they will realize a nett profit of about Rs. 5,000. Lord Reay attended the fair on Saturday evening, and was much pleased with all the arrangements. His Excellency went round all the stalls, and made a good many purchases. Before he left, he promised to visit the institution on a future occasion. The school committee may well be congratulated on the success of their undertaking.

## AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY.

AN enjoyable variety entertainment was given on Saturday evening in the Gaiety Theatre by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Minstrels. There was a fairly large and very appreciative audience who gave unmistakable signs of their approval of the somewhat daring step taken by the Amateur Minstrels. The first part of the performance consisted of the familiar Negro Minstrelsy with Mr. G. Holdway as Bones, Mr. W. H. Mayers, Tambourine, and Mr. G. Powell, Interlocutor. Jokes and riddles, as usual, abounded, interspersed with a number of topical allusions and local hits. Some of the latter, which were given by Tambourine, were thoroughly appreciated, especially a reference to a recent suit against the Railway, which brought down the house. Another—a hit at the National Congress—was also heartily applauded. The songs were all well rendered, although the choruses showed want of sufficient practice. Mr. Holdway's humorous contributions of "She doesn't like the men" and "Never take 'No' for an answer" and Mr. Mayers' songs "Flewy Flewy" and "McCarthy's Mare" were very well given, and several ballads sung by Messrs. G. Powell, E. Pearson, and R. Kelly were much applauded. Mr. Hart, who presided with much ability at the piano, opened the second part with a laughable song with banjo accompaniment. Mr. Higson followed with a specimen of Lancashire clog-dancing, which was most creditably given. But the *piece de resistance* was Mr. W. Mayers' original sketch of Mr. Ragoonath Pandurang B.A., LL.B., a Brahmin who had travelled in England and on the Continent. Mr. Mayers was side-splitting in his life-like imitation of a half-educated Hindu mimicking European manners, and ruthlessly murdering, notwithstanding his degrees, the Queen's English and English idioms. It is not too much to say that this is one of the best conceived character sketches given on the boards of the Gaiety and worthy of that great exponent in this line, the inimitable Dave Carson. The performance concluded with the wellknown farce "Thumbs Up," in which a prominent Parsee character, Dadabhoy Naorojee, was introduced.

## THE GOLDEN GANG.

"MORE ANON" sends us a further letter from Bhosawul. He says:—The hearing of the Bhosawul sensational case has been postponed to the 25th instant owing, it is said, to the non-arrival of the Magistrate, Mr. Walker, from Dhulia, but really, I opine, at the request of the police, who are still making enquiries with a view to obtain convicting evidence and the recovery of additional stolen property, of which postponement, no doubt, Mr. Walker, was duly informed. Such information was not given to the prisoners and their counsel in time, for one of the latter gentlemen to avoid a fruitless journey from Jabalpur. Of the accused one Fernandez has been released, and the police having failed, I presume, to procure such evidence as will satisfy the law. It is in contemplation, I hear, to make Miles and Sterling witnesses against Neill, but how far this plan will succeed is questionable.

The redoubtable Inspector has been very courteous and obliging with Neill in the matter of food and drink, and I hear Neill had the honor of dining with a gallant officer, champagne being the beverage used on the auspicious occasion—these small favours were doubtless conferred with a view to conciliate and elicit definite particulars of his doings and that of his supposed accomplices. The idea doubtless commends itself to the police, but is a departure from their ordinary procedure. It is clear that so far as facts go, the Police having nothing to charge Miles, Spinks, and Sterling with, and the Inspector has on several occasions informed Spinks accordingly; if so, then, why is he detained in custody, to act as a buffer? and the "nothing" most likely applies to the others too. An attempt was made to obtain the caligraphy of Mrs. D. for comparison, as it is put by the police and the plan tried was. Miles was asked (many know what a policeman's asking is) to request his wife to drop a few lines to Mrs. D., which the policeman thought would elicit a written reply, and which reply would naturally come into his hands, but the game was not worth the effort. The public barely credit what a prisoner does at times undergo when at the mercy of a policeman in a quiet corner, and I fear public indignation and spirit will not be aroused to the question of the unlimited power vested in him or which he assumes, until some crime has been committed, such for instance, as the suicide of a prisoner to escape torture, &c., reported to have occurred recently in the south. The policemen as a rule, claims to be a personage sure to succeed and beyond deception and to elate one of those engaged in the above case with a fortunate find. A bar of iron was made up into a parcel by one and addressed to another party. This parcel was readily seized by the officer who, turning with a triumphant smile to those by, asserted he had at last got the "Bar of Gold." I leave your readers to picture his mortification when on undoing the parcel he found but a *bar of iron*. There are two sides to every picture and it is probable he for the first time learnt how easily a policeman could be duped.

## THE LATE SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having just read a work entitled "The Life and Opinions of Sir Charles MacGregor, K.C.B.," from which you recently quoted extracts, I should feel much obliged if you would allow me to make a few remarks on this book, because, as one of his oldest and most trusted friends, I should be grieved if the public were led to form a wrong estimate of the character of a man who may well be placed high in the ranks of our Indian heroes. The impression which this book would leave on a stranger's mind is that Sir Charles, instead of being a brave, generous, and patriotic soldier, was a man who revelled in bloodshed and lived only for self-advancement. How false this is and how contrary it is to fact is well known to all his friends and many of his acquaintances. How untrue it is that he was naturally a cruel man is shown by his conduct at Kabul when President of the Commission which was assembled to inquire into the guilt of those accused of the murder of Cavagnari and his escort. Again, when ordered to operate against the Mari tribes, he wrote to me that he intended to avoid as far as possible all bloodshed, adding, "doubtless I should get more credit if I could show a large butcher's bill!" How is this come about? By the injudicious publication of some boyish letters, written at a time when men's passions were at their worst, when the just vengeance for the murder of our women and children was still unsatisfied, and when blood flowed like water throughout this unhappy land. Who amongst us now would care to see our letters, written in the dark days of the mutiny, laid bare before the public gaze? The worst side of his character is prominently noticed, while his chivalrous and affectionate nature is scarcely referred to. His tender, loving care for his motherless daughter, his attachment to his friends, and his sympathy with and generosity to those in trouble and need are almost passed over in this sad and disappointing book. As might be expected from the thoughtless—I am tempted to say heartless—manner in which this work has been put together, the book is not always free from inaccuracies. The description of the 9th Lancers' charges before Kabul is very damaging to the reputation of one of the most distinguished regiments in the service, and it is totally untrue. I was myself an eye-witness of the charges, whereas MacGregor only saw the second charge, as, when the first charge was delivered, he was engaged in looking after the battery, which at the time was in full retreat. I believe myself that in the confusion he did not know that the earlier charge had taken place. Whether the charge was a judicious one is open to question, but there can be no question that the charge itself was delivered with great spirit and gallantry. Even those who have a very limited knowledge of cavalry will understand into what confusion two squadrons must necessarily be thrown if launched against 10,000 unbroken infantry flushed with victory, more especially when all the officers except two are either killed or placed *hors de combat*. To me it is marvellous that these two squadrons could have been rallied so quickly for the second charge and it showed a very high state of discipline seldom, equalled in the annals of military history. Many of the personal allusions, often the mere reflection of some passing mood, and not of his permanent opinion, ought never to have been printed; and the greater portion of his political opinions should have been suppressed. His life must be re-written.—Yours, &c.,

H. B. HANNA,
February 19. Colonel, Commanding at Delhi.

## A BUDDHIST STUPA IN KATHIAWAD.

MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, C.S., writing from Godhra on February 23, sends the following account of the opening of a Buddhist Stupa at Girnar, in Kathiawad :—

Remembering the kind interest you took nearly ten years ago in the discovery, by the late Dr. Bhagwanlal and myself, of Buddhist relics in a mound at Sopara, near Bassein, I venture to offer you some account of the recent opening of a Buddhist mound in the forest to the south of Girnar hill, about six miles south-east of the city of Junagad, in Kathiawad. Our labour and success at Sopara brightened in Pandit Bhagwanlal's mind the memory of an old brick mound he had seen as a lad among the Girnar hills. He remembered neither its site nor its name. But he felt if we went there together we might find the mound. Leave difficulties, and the Pandit's too early death prevented our carrying out the plan for a Girnar relic hunt. Last Christmas Mr. Ratiram Dargharam, who had been of the greatest service both to the Pandit and to me in preparing the Sopara account, went with me to Girnar. With the kind help of the Junagad Diwan, Rao Bahadur Haridas Viharidas and of the special Diwan Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Jamsedji inquiries as to old brick buildings soon brought news of a mound in the Boria valley to the south of Girnar hill. There was one great tower Lakha Medi or Lakha's ruin called after Lakha, a raiding ruler of Cutch, whose name through not less than a thousand years has remained the local legend-centre. Near Lakha's tower, the forest people said, were many other brick-walls and heaps. The news was tempting. Still as it had been arranged that we should spend the next day on Girnar hill, the visit to Lakha's tower had to stand over. From the top of Girnar the headman of one of the hill-foot villages pointed to the south valley as the site of Lakha's ruin. The valley was filled with deep leafy forest. But so lofty was the ruin that the trees which crowned it stood out of the sea of leaves as if from an island knoll. As the south face of Girnar is difficult of descent the expedition to the mound had again to stand over. Next morning (December 28) we started for Lakha's ruin. Leaving the usual Girnar carriage road, perhaps 500 yards east of the unbridged crossing of the Sundrika, that is about a mile and a half east of Junagad city, we entered the woody plain to the right or south of the main road. The path winds through beautiful wood and hills. On the right stands the lofty almost overhanging cleft peak of Datar, its slopes to the skirts of the topmost crags hidden deep in forest; all round spreads the woody valley bounded to the south-east by a flat-topped ridge about 500 feet high; and on the left, perhaps the grandest hill side in Western India, the sheer west cliff of guardian Girnar rises to its crown of temples and crags. After about a mile the path begins to rise, winding up about 500 feet to the crest of Sarai Mata's pass over a flat-topped ridge, that lying north east and south-west, joins the skirts of Datar and Girnar. From the crest stretches south the lovely forest valley of Boria, girt with woody crag-tipped hills, 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. Datar's crags stretch along the west; the south and east are closed by lofty swelling hills, forest-clad almost to their tops; and the whole north is filled by the splendid scarps and pinnacles of the south face of Girnar. East beyond Girnar's main front, in pleasing contrast with the rugged hills, a thinly-wooded smooth curved valley stretches several miles to the flat south-east spur of Girnar. Except one hamlet of buffalo rearers and a clearing round Boria Mata's temple the Boria Valley is an unbroken forest, passing through which opening or leafless branches from time to time gives lovely peeps of the lofty crags and pinnacles of Datar and Girnar. About the end of the second mile the path reaches the level of the winding Godajili, and again and again crosses its banks, shady with the blue drooping plumes of the water jambul fresh *karanj* trees, thick clusters of golden feathery bamboos, green and russet teak, ruddy fading *dhaera*, and aged banyans and twinkling pale-stemmed *pipals*, perhaps a trace of the time when they were the trees of knowledge to settlements of Buddhist forest hermits. Single loose bricks, notable for their size and perfect baking, now and again gleam ruddy in the pathway, and at one side or other, thick with brush-wood or coppice, swells a brick-strewn mound, apparently a house or a temple plinth. Most of the heaps and lines of bricks are too ruined to tell their tale. Once or twice the ground rises in a brick-strewn mound ten to fifteen feet high and thirty to fifty feet in diameter, temptingly suggesting worn and brick pilfered but unrifled Buddhist stupas or relic cairns. The third mile brings to the shrine of Boria Mata and the dwelling of her rich Gosai care-taker in the centre of a tiled clearing of perhaps fifteen acres. Half a mile to the west, hid to the last in the dense forests, stands Lakha's large round-topped tower, from base to crest thick covered with trees. From the path 50 or 60 paces to the right through thick brush-wood lead 15 to 20 feet up a slope of trap rock and boulders to a skirt or fringe of laid boulders. Within this boulder fringe the whole ground is brick. The rough looseness of the surface brick-work, the want of marked outline or architect

dhist rail pattern. Along the south end of this slab runs a raised rabbeting (4" broad and 4" deep) to fit into the slit, probably of a corner pillar. The end of the slab that lay to the north was much broken running into a rough point. On the north-east corner of this slab lay a second block of sandstone (8" thick, 2' 6" long, and from 2' 4" to 1' broad) face down, the face carved in the rail pattern with remains of two uprights and two cross beams, a third fragment of rail (16" long, 11" broad, and 9" thick) was found close by. Like the main slab the end of this third block is rabited to fix into a pillar slit. Nine other small rail fragments were found too worn and decayed to be pieced together. About two feet below the main rail (12 feet from the top) were 13 pieces of sandstone slabs apparently paving flags, two of them 4" and the rest 2" thick. At the same level was a massive block of stone, a rough half circle about a foot high. The block would have been about a foot broad had not its heart been hollowed 4" deep to fit some central pillar. The hope that the large slab might prove the cover of a relic-chamber was disappointed. Nothing was found under it but earth and stones. Some rows of carefully laid brick on the west face of the shaft suggested a chamber. Still there were no traces of corresponding rows on any of the other three faces of the shaft. The brick work was much spoiled by the soaking in of water and by the passage and working of tree roots. On the whole, the tilted position of the slab and the absence of round brick masonry suggested that the top of the mound had at some time been opened and dug into alert 8 feet by pilferers or treasure-seekers who were unable to remove the heavy rail slab. After the shaft was sunk about twelve feet, to get rid of the earth and bricks, it was found necessary to cut a chasm about 3 feet wide from the centre to the eastern surface of the mound. Nothing more was found, and there was little change in the rough brick and earth till about 30 feet from the top of the mound, a carefully laid face or layer of brick was reached, stretching about 14 feet east from the centre of the shaft. About a foot below this layer of brick and about two feet to the east of the centre of the shaft was a carefully laid slab. This slab proved so large (5' 9" by 3' 5" by 8") and the upper part of the inner face of the north side of the shaft and cutting had become so loose by the few days' sunning that it was necessary to widen the shaft as much as could be done without affecting the outer shape of the mound. The widening of the shaft was completed on the night of the 5th of January. The central slab was raised and found to have its down-turned face carved in the Buddhist rail pattern. The ground under the slab was carefully examined to the depth of three feet. The slab lay on a very even cushion of earth and brick. It had clearly been laid with care and had kept its position unchanged. But the hope that this slab was the roof of a relic-chamber was an empty hope. Clearly this, and the upper rail fragment, had been held worshipful by the builders of the mound. Could the mound have been raised solely in the honour of these rail-fragments? It seemed most likely that the stones were connected with the still unreached relic in whose honour the mound had been built, and that the slabs had been laid above the relic partly to guard the relic, partly because of the rails mystic evil-scaring influence.

In spite of this second disappointment, and notwithstanding the difficulty of the work, as nothing but the few top feet of the mound had ever before been opened, it seemed wrong to give up. Before digging further the bricks above head had become so dangerously loose that the overhanging portions of the top of the mound had to be thrown down into the shaft and east cutting. When the fallen earth was cleared in the eastern cutting on the level of the central slab and from 19 to 27 feet east of the west rim of that slab several large fragments of stone appeared. The smooth swelling upper face and the hollow under face of certain of the blocks suggested they were fragments of the umbrella canopy, which is so favourite an ornament of Buddhist relic mounds and relic tombs. Pieces of the canopy passed so far under the north side of the cutting that in the loose state of the brick work overhead no attempt could safely be made to dig them out. To the north of the central slab were also some large blocks of sandstone which were too deeply bedded to be safely disturbed. On the evening of the 6th January some of the loose and more overhanging parts, both to the north and the south of the shaft and east cutting, were removed. But on the 7th the bricks in the north side of the shaft proved so loose that the attempt to dig out the central slab had to be abandoned. I could not stay longer at Junagad. Before leaving on the 8th January arrangements were made for carrying on the work. It was agreed that photographs should be taken of the mound, whose shell was still untouched, so as to secure the record of its appearance before the digging began. After the photographs were taken it was arranged that about twenty feet of the crumbly top of the mound should be removed, and the digging be carried on with a much roomier shaft and eastern cutting. Very fairly successful photographs of the outside of the mound, of the cutting, and of the lovely circle of hill and forest views from the top of the mound were taken on the 13th January by Mr. Pocho, a skilful Parsi photographer, at present living in Junagad. On the 24th January the work of clearing the top of the mound, which had been unavoidably delayed, was started. The work of removing so great a mass of masonry proved heavy. But by the 5th of February the top of the mound had been levelled to a depth of thirty feet. No stones were found in this upper part or dome of the mound. But in clearing the chasm a little to the south-east of the fragments of the umbrella canopy, the workers came across a large stone with the centre bored for a round pillar about a foot in diameter. This slab seemed to have originally been a square of about 7' 4." It appeared to be the top of such a tee as would form the socket of the base of centre umbrella pillar. The two blocks of stone that lay to the north of the central slab were also taken out, and found to be of the same form, though less massive than the stone with the centre grooved or hollowed as if to fit a pillar found close under the summit fragment of rail. The interest of the public which had much abated from its first keenness, was refreshed on the 5th February by the news that a large cobra had been seen stealing out from the hollow under surface of an umbrella fragment. Attempts to secure the cobra, even though aided by the State snake-charmer, were vain, and the hope that the guardian snake spirit might be caught, and to regain his freedom he forced to part with the story of his treasure died away. Still the sight of the guardian snake placed beyond doubt the existence of treasure. A few days after the disappearance of the guardian cobra, and his refusal to be charmed, the boys' schools in Junaghad town became almost empty. Mothers were keeping their boys at home as it was rumoured that fifty boys were to be sacrificed to the great cobra to coax him unto showing the 30 lakhs of treasure, of which he was trustee, and which were wanted by the State for railway extensions. The attendance at the schools remained low for several days. But the scheme had been found out and prevented. The cobra trustee remained unbribed by boys' blood, and the extension of the State railway system was postponed. On the 6th February all the stones unearthed were carried to the foot of the mound and examined by a master mason who succeeded in piercing together eleven of the larger fragments of the umbrella, so as to include about three-quarter of the ruin, showing that the umbrella was originally about ten feet in diameter. The position of the stones when found and the character of the surrounding brickwork, showed that the umbrella fragments had been laid with care in the places in which they were found, but that the umbrella was broken into fragments before it was embedded in the mound and therefore belonged to some earlier mound, relic tomb or other structure. To the north of the central slab close to the grooved pillar-fitting bracket or collar-stone on February 6th were found three fragments of three male standing images nearly life-size—one fragment the lower half of a figure, a second the chest and shoulders, and the third a pair of feet. As the whole upper part of the mound was now clear, the sinking of a fresh shaft and eastern cutting about twenty feet broad was begun. In the shaft at a depth of five feet below the central rail slab, that is about 35 feet from the summit, four more fragments of images were found—one of shoulders and chest and three of legs and feet. The images like those of which the fragments had already been found were male standing figures carved with little skill. The seven pieces were found to belong to five distinct figures of which four were about life-size and one was smaller. As in the case of the umbrella fragments the pieces of these figures, though carefully laid in the mound, had clearly been broken before they were buried.

The work was steadily carried on till at noon on the 11th February about five feet below the under figure fragments, and nine feet below the second great rail slab, that is about 39 feet from the summit or half way down the mound, in the heart of the shaft, the workmen came across a block of white sandstone. When the bricks were cleared round it the stone was found to measure about 1' 2" square and 5" thick. It was split in two, apparently the result of a pickaxe blow on one of the overlying bricks. This block proved to be the guard or fender of a second block of stone of the same size (1' 2" square) as the fender and 9 inches thick. A guard was put over the box, and news was sent to me that the wished-for coffer was found. I reached Junagad on the 16th, being joined on the way by Mr. Cousens, of the Archæological Survey, with whom the Divan and I had been in communication, and who was fortunately no further away than Palitana. On the morning of the 17th, with Khan Bahadur Ardeshir, Mr. Cousens and I went to the mound and found it still a notable structure, in spite of the loss of about thirty feet of its height and of almost all of its trees. At the north foot of the mound we found the stones carefully laid—the fragments of the five standing male figures, the three-quarters rim of the ten-feet umbrella, the rails, and the central block of the tee. After looking hastily over the stones we went up the mound, and entering from the east found the chasm and cutting widened into an opening about 20 feet broad, the floor smoothly laid with lines of great 18" long bricks and the side walls and back of the shaft rising near the centre to between 20 and 30 feet. The spot in the centre of the shaft floor, where the stone box had been found, was covered by an upturned basket. The mark of the stone was still plain on the damp earth. The earth was examined, but nothing was found. About 6" behind the basket stood the stone-box. On the top of the box was the broken guard or fender about 1' 2" square and 5" thick. Lifting the fender showed the relic-box or coffer about 1' 2" square and 9" deep. The centre of its top is cut in a circle about 5½ inches across. This circular opening is filled with a flat circular lid or stopper, flush with the box like the stopper of a Chinese preserve jar. When picked out the lid was found to be an inch thick, and to rest on a narrow ledge or lift that ran round the side of a cup shaped hollow, about 5½ inches across and 4 7-8 deep. This hole was almost completely filled with a flat bottomed reddish clay stone casket with shallow hanging grey lid. The bowl is smooth and grey much the shape of a small finger-glass, about 2 1-7" high and 4" across the rim and with sides a 7-32 of an inch thick. The lid which is ruddier than the bowl, and overhangs its rim is 4 1-8 inches in diameter and 7-8" deep. Both the lid and the bowl have been shaped by turning them on a lathe. Unlike the smooth bowl the lid is scored by five circular grooves in two sets, a set of three circles near the rim, and a second set —of two circles near the centre. Except for the lip inside of its rim the lid is shaped like a saucer. The considerable difference between the grey tint of the bowl and the ruddy colour of the lid raised the doubt whether they could belong to each other. Examination showed that the lid did not fit the bowl and was too big for it. A handful of fragments of the same red claystone in tint similar to the lid was produced by Mr. Ardeshir. They had been found about 4 feet to the east of the stone-box and at the same level. The fragments had among them segments of the rim of a bowl, which on comparison proved to be slightly larger than the casket bowl, while they exactly fitted the casket lid. Mr. Cousens suggested that the shattered bowl was the bowl first prepared for the relics and that it had been cracked, perhaps, in dropping it into the coffer hole, and therefore rejected, and afterwards crushed to flakes by the weight of the overlying masonry. The claystone casket lid was somewhat firmly stuck by the damp. A little sunning and the gentle persuasion of a penknife blade loosened the lid. The lifted lid showed in the centre of the claystone bowl, and about half its size a small metal casket or bottle, green with verdigris. The bottle was almost round about 1½ inches high and the same in breadth. In the centre of its top was a flat circular drum-like knob about 3-8th of an inch high and 7-16th in diameter. The surface of the upper half of the metal, casket seemed marked with lines which looked much like letters. Gentle rubbing with a soft lemon took off the verdigris, the marks which had seemed like scratchings or gravings. The box was shown to be of smooth plain copper. The working of a penknife edge along the band round the middle of the box showed that like the outer claystone cover the metal casket was in two nearly equal parts lid and bowl. The sides of the copper casket are only 1-32 of an inch thick and through this slender side in the lower part of the casket verdigris had eaten a small hole. The raised lid of the copper casket showed a bright, smooth, slightly-tarnished silver casket a smaller edition of the copper casket and with the same central drum shaped knob or lifter. The inside surface of the lid of the copper casket had a smooth purplish sheen. Over the silver casket and between the sides of the silver and the copper casket were damp remains judging by the traces of texture, apparently of leaves. Excluding the knob, the silver casket is 1 3-16th of an inch high and 1 7-16th across at the broadest. The central drum like knob, which in shape is the same as the copper casket knob is 5-16th of an inch high and 13-32nd across. The sides are very thin thinner even than the sides of the copper casket. The raised lid of the silver casket showed a small round spike-topped gold casket, bright and untarnished in size and shape like a small chesnut. Between the sides of the silver and the gold caskets were small dark pile-like balls apparently of vegetable origin. Including its blunt spike the gold casket is 13-16th of an inch high and 7-8 across. Like its envelopes, the gold casket is in two nearly equal parts—a lid half an inch and a bowl 21-32nd of an inch high. In the bowl of the golden casket, with a thin sprinkling of black grity coal powder, were seven tiny articles. Four of them were precious stones—a slightly oval flat cone of ruby 3-16th of an inch at longest as if out of a ring; a tiny pebble of sapphire, little more than ¼ of an inch in diameter; a slightly oval spark of emerald with a longest diameter of about 1-8th of an inch; and a roughly three-cornered bead of drilled crystal aquamarine or beryl. There were two small pieces of wood, one a dry barkless greenish-grey fragment of twig, perhaps of sandal wood, 7-16th of an inch long by 3-16th in diameter and a smaller roughly three-cornered fragment of twig of the same grain as the last and ¼ of an inch in longest measurement. The item in whose honour and for whose protection against evil these six precious things had been placed in the gold casket; for which the gold, silver, copper, and stone covers had been laid in the stone-box; and the eighty feet high and hundred yards broad mound had been raised round the copper was a fragment about the size of the little finger nail (⅓ of an inch long, ¼ of an inch broad and ⅛ at the thickest), in colour steaked brown and drab as if by fire in fibre, not easy to tell for bone, stone or clay. On the whole, the relic seems most like bone, but without special microscopic testing the material can not be ascertained. It is clear that the relic, whether it is of stone or bone, must have belonged to some one held in the very highest reverence by the builders of the mound. As in the case of the Sopara relics the extreme minuteness of this Girnar fragment raises a strong presumption that the relic does not belong to any local saint. The building into the mound of fragments of dressed stone shows that the relic was formerly placed in some older structure which became ruined and whose fragments or some of whose fragments were for honour and safety embedded in the new mound. No writing, not even a letter has been founded either near the mound or on any of the articles the mound encloses. No coin has come to light. Except the shape and material, there is nothing to fix the date of the mound.

Though nearly three times as large as the Sopara mound, (between 80 and 90 feet high instead of 27, and about 230 yards round instead of 65), the sameness of the huge bricks, and of the style of building with brick and earth without cement and the close resemblance in the position and in the character and details of the relics and their envelopes, would suggest that the two mounds are of the same age, namely, about B. C. 150, or more than 2,000 years old. At the same time, following General Cunningham's directions for fixing the age of a mound by its shape, the two-thirds cone and one third dome not separated by any circling path or marked angle of the Girnar mound, is from 150 to 200 years later than the well marked and nearly equal division of the Sopara mound into base and dome. This later date agrees with the remains of the enclosed earlier building. The structure, to which the fragments belong, is not likely to be older than B. C. 250, the time of Asoka, and would probably have lasted unharmed for more than 100 years. The copy of the Asoka edicts carved both at Girnar and at Sopara, and the extreme minuteness and costly housing of the relics in both cases support the view that both treasures belong to the original relics of Gautama Buddha, which about B. C. 250 the Emperor Asoka presented to the leading cities near which copies of the Asoka edicts were carved. Besides in being without the coin which served to fix the date of the Sopara mound the Girnar relics are wanting in Sopara's choice crystal casket, and still more in the charming circle of the eight Buddhas seated inside of the coffer, guarding the copper casket. On the other hand, the much greater size of the Girnar mound gives it greater importance which the nature of the relic, if it proves to be a bone, deserves, and the carefully-arranged fragments of the older structure which the Girnar mound encloses add greatly to the value and interest of the find. The presence of these fragments of stone in the Girnar mound surrounding and resting over the central relic coffer points to the fact that before they were enclosed in the present mound the relics had a home in some older structure. This consideration is of importance in strengthening the claims both of the Sopara and of the Girnar treasures to be actual relics of the divine pessimist Gautama Buddha (B. C. 640).

On the 18th and 19th after the examination of the relics was over a study of the different fragments of stones, thanks to Mr. Cousen's special knowledge, seemed most interesting results. Examination of the umbrella showed that both in the upper and in the under surface of its rim were four sockets the upper set 5" by 5" 2 deep the under set about 4" square and 2" deep, and that in each case the socket in the upper face was immediately above the socket in the under face. Through the lip of the rim between each pair of sockets a hole about a finger thick was drilled probably to hold flags or streamers in the An examination of the seven figure fragments showed that they belong to five distinct figures, all of standing men, four of about life size, and the fifth somewhat smaller. No trace of any of the heads has yet been found; but in two instances, the hands clasped in front of the breast, show them to be devotional figures. The base of each of the statues ends in a tenon or knob. As Mr. Ardeshir had already noticed, the tenon of the fifth or smaller figure was found to fit into one of the four sockets on the upper rim of the umbrella. The appearance of this figure standing on the edge of the umbrella rim, leaning slightly forward, recalled to Mr. Cousens a rock carved relic-tomb or daghoba, in No. XIX of the Ajanta caves in Khandesh, where over the daghoba, rises a triple umbrella; the weight of the umbrellas being borne partly by a central pillar, partly by a ring of figures standing on the lower umbrella rim, and holding up the rim of the upper umbrella. This suggested the reason for the difference in the size of the figures. Four figures belong to the lower larger group which held up the main umbrella; the fifth is one of the four smaller figures that helped to support the lighter upper umbrella. This again suggested that the massive square block of stone found near the central rail pierced by a large round hole is the tee or base which served as a socket to the central pillar, the main support of the umbrella. The fact that the tenons of the larger figures fitted into the sockets on the surface of this great block supported if it did not prove, the correctness of this view. The question remained; were there more than two umbrellas? To this the heavy rounded stones grooved on one side to hold a pillar, supplied the answer. Of these three blocks, of which details have already been given, the block found at the top of the mound was much the most massive; and of the two others, one was considerably heavier and stronger than the other. An examination of these blocks satisfied Mr. Cousens that they were brackets or collars designed to rest on an outstanding rim or shoulder round the pillar, and serving to spread the weight of the upper umbrellas. He was satisfied that each of these three blocks formed part of three different collars which supported three distinct stone umbrellas. From these stones, Mr. Cousens was able to re-construct the three umbrellas, each hung with flags through the rim holes, each upheld by a ring of four figures, and the topmost ending in some wheel or other Buddhist finial. In Mr. Cousen's opinion, the whole structure, the tee basis and the triple umbrella, originally stood on the top of some daghoba or built relic-tomb, in form like those domed cairns of which examples occur in almost every set of Buddhist caves. According to Mr. Cousen's calculations, which are based on the ten feet breadth of the chief umbrella, the height of the daghoba or relic-tomb was about 20 feet, and the height of the tee and triple umbrella about 20 feet more. The whole original structure would thus be 40 to 50 feet high. Mr. Cousens came to the conclusion that the umbrella on the daghoba originally built to receive the relics, had from faulty construction and top heaviness fallen and been shattered, and that the authorities of the time anxious to secure the safety of the relic and prevent any risk of its being carried away, had enclosed the daghoba in a mound, laid the relics in a box in the centre of the mound, and filled in the pieces of the ruined umbrella and rails partly honouring them, partly holding them lucky and evil scaring, partly calculating that the weight of the embedded slabs would block the progress of any chance relic-rifler. The pleasure of this theory is that if it is correct, further digging is likely to disclose fresh fragments of umbrellas and other parts of the original structure.

As there is still a depth of about 50 feet, and a base of about 70 yards to dig through, there seems a fair chance that Mr. Cousen's theory may prove true, and that the enterprise and liberality of the Junagadh Darbar in carrying out the work of excavation may be rewarded by the recovery of a building which in age and interest, will rival even Junagadh's glory, the venerable Edict Stone. The figure fragments have disappointed the hope that they might shew traces of Greek influence. All five images are the woodenest most club-footed figure-heads, with no trace of Greek or of any other artistic skill. Mr. Cousen's diagrams and patient explainings have enabled the authorities at the mound and the clever enthusiastic mason who pieced together the fragments of the umbrella, thoroughly to understand the form of the monument, further portions of which may be looked for. The care and skill hitherto shewn in the excavation give confidence that nothing will be put aside as either too common place or too minute to be worth preserving. The opening of so great a mass of brick is a long, weary and costly task. But the chance of adding a fresh interest and pride to Junagadh is fully appreciated by all in authority, by no means least by H. H. the liberal Nawab Saheb. The Vizier Bahudinbhai and other leading officials, including the learned Acharya Walabji Haridas, the curator of the Rajkot museum, have more than once, visited the mound, and shewn an interest in and a desire to help the work. The success of the operations is mainly due to the complete arrangements provided by the Dowan Rao Bahadur Haridas Viharidas, and to the labours of the special Dowan Khan Bahadar Ardeshi. Jamsetji—than Mr. Ardeshir, no more intelligent, careful or devoted master of works could be found The relics have been photographed by Mr. Pochu, under Mr. Cousen's supervision. Since the coffer was found the central well has been carried down ten feet further, that is close on 50 feet from the top of the mound. The central shaft and the eastern cut will be cleared to the foundation of the mound. If no more stones are found either in the shaft or in the cross section, it may be neither necessary nor desirable, further to injure the mound, which though domeless, is still an object of much interest and curiosity. If stones are found either in the shaft or in the eastern cuts, still more if the diggers touch an enclosed daghoba, it may be necessary to remove almost the whole of the encasing mound. It is understood that H. H. the Nawab is likely to present the original relics to the Rajkot Provincial Museum. If further fragments of the earlier building are recovered it is hoped that the original daghoba or relic-tomb may be restored, furnished with facsimiles of the relics, and set up on or close to the site of Lakhas Tower.

## CUMULATIVE VOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The aggregate number of votes given in each ward must by the very principle of the Cumulative system of voting, be divisible by the number of the members assigned to a particular ward. Thus, for example, the Bhuleshwar Ward can only send eight members to the Corporation, and as each voter is entitled to give eight votes either to a single candidate or distribute them among more than one, the total number of votes recorded for this ward must be an exact multiple of eight. I was surprised, however, to find that except in the case of one ward, the total number of votes in every other ward is not exactly divisible by the number of members it can nominate; this means that either there has been some mistake in counting up the votes or that there were some dense voters in all wards but one, who gave a less number of votes than they were entitled to under the Cumulative system. I am loath to accept the second hypothesis, and am more inclined to believe that those who counted the votes have gone wrong some where. I have asked several of my friends to explain this curious mathematical puzzle, but they have also come to a conclusion similar to mine. The disappointed candidates are much interested in the solution of this enigma, and I hope some one will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of the same. It is also strange that the aggregate number of votes recorded by the justice of the peace is also not an exact multiple of 16, as it ought to have been if the votes had been correctly counted.—yours, &c.

Feb. 23rd. A GRADUATE VOTER.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

A MEETING of sportsmen, the *Deccan Times* understands, will be held at the local club in the course of a few days to draw up rules regarding tiger-shooting in the Nizam's dominions. It appears that great differences of opinion obtain regarding the privileges of sportsmen in this matter, and more than one unpleasant *contretemps* has taken place between shikaries and the owners of certain areas of land in the districts. The framing of rules has, therefore, been deemed a sensible move. We learn that when they have been drawn up, they will be submitted to H. H. the Nizam for approval, and if he endorses them they will be enforced thoughtout his dominions. Those who do not care to submit to them will have to seek other hunting grounds.

## MARRIAGE AND EVENING PARTIES.

THE last week or two have been the busiest days of the "marriage season" among the natives; and some of the prominent citizens have been spending their wealth in a variety of feasts and festivities, in connection with marriages in their families, in giving evening parties, &c.

EVENING PARTY AT MR. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM'S.

Prominent among these festivities was the evening party given on Friday last at his family residence in Khoja Moholla by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a leading member of the Khoja community. For a considerable distance on either side of Mr. Currimbhoy's two houses, which are situated close to each other, the street was radiant with a blaze of light, being turned into a temporary pleasure-resort with decorations and with plants, in flower and foliage, which were arranged in lines along the road and in every available nook and corner. An unbroken array of gas moons, arranged in perpendicular and horizontal lines, with multi-coloured Chinese lanterns filling in the intervening space, made a spectacle of unusual splendour, which was enhanced by several arches of gas moons, from the centre of which were suspended rich chandeliers and Cainese lanterns of strange device, and which spanned the street at short intervals. The western facades of Mr. Currimbhoy's houses were gaily decorated and illuminated from top to basement with an abundant supply of chandeliers and argand lamps. A Portuguese string band, stationed in the compound of the house opposite, played a selection of music. The main entrances of the host's houses were spanned by arches of gas moons, surmounted by the word "Welcome" in illuminated letters; and here the guests were received by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy (Mr. Currimbhoy's eldest son), and conducted upstairs to the reception-rooms, where companies of "nautch" girls danced and sang. These rooms, as well as the staircases and the vestibules, were decorated tastefully with every appliance of modern house-furnishing and illuminated in a style which might be called a compromise between Oriental and Western ideas. The guests, who were received in the upper rooms by Mr. Currimbhoy and Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, his sons-in-law, were numerous and representative of the different classes of the native community. Independently of his being a leader of his own community, Mr. Currimbhoy, from his extensive business connections, enjoys a very wide acquaintance with the leading members of the other sections of the community, among whom he is generally esteemed and respected for his unassuming and generous nature, his quiet and unobtrusive private charity, and his never-failing courtesy to all. He is an old China merchant of some thirty-five years' standing and conducts extensive transactions in opium, cotton, silks, twist, &c., with Calcutta, Shangai, Hongkong, and Canton, where he has branch firms. He and his family have established a girls' school, a hospital, and a dharumsalla in Cutch-Mandvi, at the last of which food is gratuitously supplied daily to travelers and others of all castes. His firm are the owners of the newly-started Currimbhoy Mills, and the agents and secretaries and treasurers of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Currimbhoy is the president as well as the treasurer of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and Government have recognised his worth by appointing him a Justice of the Peace. He is not only honoured in the different sections of the native community, but is the "beloved" of his sovereign, H. H. the Rao of Kutch, who appreciates his ben factions in his native country, and in token of the recognition of his worth sent him presents of dresses of honour and diamond rings on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Fazulbhoy, Mr. Currimbhoy's second son. His Highness the Rao requested Dewan Manibhai Jasbhai (late Dewan at Kutch and at present Deputy Dewan at Baroda), who was on a temporary visit to Bombay, to hand the presents in His Highness's name to Mr. Currimbhoy. The presentation was made by Dewan Manibhai on Friday at the evening party under notice.

Among those present at the party, in addition to the Dewan, were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., His Excellency the Persian Consul-General, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Messrs. Varjeevundas Madhowdas, Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Burjorjee Framjee, Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridas, Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee, S. N. Cooper, N. N. Wadia, Tribhowundas Varjeevandas, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Khimjee Jeeva, Runchordas Vundravundas, Rustomjee N. B. Jejeebhoy, Hormusjee E. Allbless, Ibrahim Nooroodin, Ellapa Ballaram, Ruttonjee J. Parakh, Furdonjee J. Parakh, Madhandas Raghumathdas, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Rahimtoolabhoy Khairaj, Nenseybhoy Khairaj, Peerbhoy K. Padamsey, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Allarakhia Sowjee, Madhavdas Goculdas Patcha, Eduljee B. Morris, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Sewjee Nathoo, Anundrao Bhaskerjee, Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy Pocha, Nusserwanjee F. Parakh, Jamsetjee A. H. Wadia, Anundrao Narayen Wasudeo, Vassonjee Munjee, Bomonjee Perozshaw, N. R. Ranina, J. C. Cama, M. B. Dadabhoy, Jehangir B. Dadabhoy, Gordhandas Goculdass Tejpali, Gordhandas Khattao Makanjee, Rahmoobhoy Allana, Mahomedbhoy Lalljee, Hassumbhai Visram, Amirodin Tyabjee, Futteh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Dr. Sohrab N. Ranina, Messrs. Jairaj Makanjee, Chooulal Poonumchund, Amichund Punalal, dajee Zenail Abadin, Ruttonjee C. Wadia, Peroo Mahomed, Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Yoosoof Ali Abdul Hussein, Goolam Hoosein Yakoobbhoy, Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed, &c.

Mr. Fazulbhoy's marriage took place yesterday. From 4 p.m. a large number of leading native citizens assembled at Mr. Currimbhoy's house in Khoja Mohola, and by 5 p.m. a vast concourse of people had assembled at the place and formed the marriage procession. The festivities were not over until a late hour.

EVENING PARTY AT "WESTFIELD."

Mr. Varjeevandass Madhavdas and his deceased brother's son, Mr. Hurkissondas Nurotumdas, gave an evening party at "Westfield," Breach Candy, on Saturday last, to which the leading European and native citizens had been invited. The party was given in connection with the marriages of the sons and daughters of Mr. Hurkissondas and of Mr. Varjeevundas's eldest son, Mr. Tribhowandas, which were celebrated during the week before last at "Madhav Baug." On Saturday evening "Westfield" looked at its best. The passages to the bungalow, which stands on rising ground, were throughout lighted with lines and carves and arcades of tumbler buttees, over which waved flags and banners of varied designs. Tumbler buttees, artistically arranged, picked out the outlines of all the flower-beds and *parterres*, which graced several rising plateaus that form the garden-grounds, several of the large trees being illuminated from trunk to apex with Chinese and other coloured lanterns, and presenting from a distance a spectacle of a unique character. Rings and rosettes of gas moons illuminated the highest plateau in the garden-grounds nearest to the bungalow; and special accommodation was provided therein for groups and small parties of the guests who might choose to enjoy the cool evening in the open. The ground was carpetted, and couches and chairs had been ingeniously arranged round circular tables, on which stood massive crystal candelebra. Transparencies of life-size figures of the seasons added to the other attractions of the garden-grounds, where also Mr. Charles Fredilis's string band played selections of music during the evening. Further on, on a lower plateau, was erected a pavilion under which refreshment *buffets* formed a temptingly conspicuous feature. Further on still to the north, on another lower plateau, was seen Mr. Hurkisondas's bungalow, which was tastefully illuminated with lines and curves and arcades of gas moons, displaying in front of it an elegant fountain, the main outlines of which were cunningly picked out with multi-coloured lanterns. Roaming over the garden-grounds and up and down the rising plateaus, the spectator caught traces, in the delightful scene around, of the skill and judgment with which they had been rendered so very attractive. Much of this success was due to the personal exertions of Mr. Hurkissondas, who had been working day and night at the preparations for the evening party.

Other amusements were also provided for the guests. A company of German ladies and gentlemen, stationed in the verandah of the bungalow, which was decorated in a superb style, gave a concert of vocal and instrumental music. In one of the reception rooms, a "nautch" girl, recently arrived from Upper India, danced and sang. Her movements and gestures were singularly expressive of the sentiment of each song, an accomplishment not common among Bombay "nautch"-girls, and attracted general attention. The guests were welcomed by Mr Varjeevundas Madhavdas, the respected head of the family, and his son, Mr. Tribhowandas, his nephew, Mr. Hurkissondas, and other members of the family. Besides several of those who were present at Mr. Currimbhoy's evening party, whose names are given above and which need not be repeated here, there were the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., and the Hon. Sir Raymond West, C.S.I., members of the Governor's Executive Council, the Right Rev. Archbishop Porter, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., the Thakore of Limree, Prince Samatsingjee, the Thakore of Lukhtar, Sett Luxmondasjee, C.I.E., of Mathara, the Nawab of Beyla, Lord Colin Campbell, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. Mr. Squires, Dr. Dudley, Dr. C. F. Underwood, Dr. Da Gama, Dr. J. Da Cunha, Dr. E. F. Underwood, Messrs. F. L. Charles, Grattan Geary, James Jardine, H. C. Kirkpatrick, J. C. Anderson, E. A. Leatham, J. Jefferson, J. G. Hall, E. R. Smetham, J. Metaxas, G. C. Scaramanga, L. Penny, J. Slight, H. Bromley, Norrie Mitchell, W. Bullock, H. W. Barrow, J. Leask, J. Bristedd, W. H. Rowe, Captain Clarke, Captain Rule, Captain Alec. Anderson, Dr. E. M. Walton, Messrs. T. H. Moore, A. Menesse, S. Piper, J. Soares, C. Douglas, J. Benson, J. Hardeck, H. Schwer, D. Gostling, J. Fernandes, A. M. Gubbay, S. D. Sassoon, T. W. Caffe, J. O'Connell, J. W. Smith, W. Shipp, Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Messrs. K. R. Cama, Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee, Merwanjee N. Patel, J. P. Kapadia, N. B. Suntok, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Motilal Jumnadas, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Nusserwanjee S. Jamsetjee, Bomanjee S. Jamsetjee, Maljee Bhowanidas, Dayabhoy Jaduram, Jivanjee J. Modi, A. B. Patel, B. B. Patel, Hormusjee Shapoorjee Chotia, Hormusjee Jehangir, Jehangir D. Framjee, Jeejeebhoy J. Lam, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Dr. K. N. Badhurjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Nadershaw, Messrs. G. M. Pitale, Bhasker Balkrishnajee, Raojee V. J. Sankersett, K. A. Mehta, Fakirjee Dinshaw, Tribhowandas Ruttonsee Roopjee, Jehangir J. Lam, Maneckjee Framjee Patel, Lilladhur Jairam, S. C. Jeweller, Munguljee, Dewan of Pahalanpore, &c. Garlands and bouquets of flowers and rose-water were distributed, and the party broke up at a late hour.

## THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Bombay Guardian* refuses to accept the generally received impression as to the nature of the report of the Crawford Commission, and says:—

The delay of the Bombay Government in making public the decision of the Commission appointed to inquire into the grave charges against Mr. Arthur W. Crawford is much to be regretted, although it seems to have been inevitable according to official etiquette, it having been necessary to submit it first to the Secretary of State for India. The evidence given before the Commission was of the most conclusive character. No impartial mind could read it, and have the slightest doubt that Mr. Crawford prostituted his high position and trust, and took money in a wholesale manner as bribes for appointing persons to important positions conferring judicial functions. After such evidence only one verdict was possible from upright men. To suppose that the Commissioners have attempted to exculpate Mr. Crawford or to palliate his conduct, is inevitably to assume that they are on the same moral level as the corrupted official whose criminal conduct they have been investigating. The conduct of Lord Reay in suspending Mr. Crawford, and ordering an enquiry into his doings, was admirable. There is delay in making public the Commissioners' verdict, but one thing is certain—Mr. Crawford will have to bear the punishment of his grave misdeeds To allow him to escape, would be to further corrupt official life in India. It must be cleansed and not further corrupted. We exhort Lord Reay to continue to act now with a courage equal to that which caused him to suspend Mr. Crowford, and to disregard all influences which would urge him to an opposite course. According to telegrams received here, the London *Times*, taking the Crawford case as its text, is demanding the purification of the Native Bench.

To speak in such terms is unjust. European and Native must be classed together in this respect, although we thankfully acknowledge that there are some noble examples of high integrity and character among official Englishmen here.

## AN ATTEMPT TO MISLEAD PUBLIC OPINION.

THE *Indian Spectator* says:—Seldom has it been our lot to witness such a spectacle of public morality as that presented by some of Mr. Crawford's friends in connection with an administrative inquiry. Overzeal to shield a friend may be excused, but it must not blind the most interested to the claims of truth and justice. What do we see in this case? We see a systematic attempt made, not only to befriend the accused, but also, as it were, to go behind the Commission, to incriminate all and sundry concerned in preparing the case, to mislead public opinion, and finally to force the hands of Government by making out the accused to be the victim of a widespread conspiracy. Why this policy of shift and subterfuge in the defence of an honest officer? We leave it to these gentlemen to justify to themselves the methods they have adopted or the motives that have actuated them. The charge of conspiracy has been very ably met by the *Indu Prakash* who, by the publication of an old letter and otherwise shows how unnecessary a conspiracy was, even if it could be possible to bring matter to the present pass. Were Mr. Crawford previous troubles also the result of a conspiracy? Has he not been 'notoriously' in debt, as he himself admits? And has he not had to compound his debts more than once? Has he not, in spite of this, been kept on, as if nothing had happened? More than honest Sir P. Wodehouse are his two successors to blame for the present scandal. Knowing his antecedents, they still kept him in Bombay, invested at times with powers such as are seldom exercised

## PORTRAITS IN MUMMY-CASES.

THESE portraits were found near Fayoum, at a place called Rubaiyat, in 1887, observes *Scribner*. There are about seventy in all, and these were taken from the graves at what appears to have been a favourite place of burial. It was an old Egyptian custom to represent upon the mummy case a likeness of the person containing within. On those of stone this was done by carving, and the art of painting was employed when the material was of wood or *papier-mache*. The habit doubtless survived under the Hellenic domination of the country, but, as these discoveries show, in a modified form. The portraits were painted on separate panels of sycamore wood, which were placed upon the body and kept in position by the bands of linen employed as a shroud. The panels were about a foot or a foot and a half long, and six or eight inches broad. Inasmuch as almost all of the portraits represent men or women between fifteen and forty, it is not easy to suppose that they were painted after the death of the person represented, for otherwise we should find pictures of infants and of a greater number of old persons, and, moreover, nearly everyone represents the sitter in a condition of health and unimpaired strengthe It seems more reasonable to suppose that the habit of portrait-painting was common, and that some one picture was chosen to be laid with the body in the tomb, although the fact that many wear the funeral dress makes a decision of this question more difficult. That these were evidently close portraits can be stoutly maintained by those who have seen them. The pictures are, to be sure, of varying merit, but the first impression which the spectator receives is one of close accuracy.

## MR. O'BRIEN'S ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE.

A CORRESPONDENT in Dublin who was at Carrick-on-Suir on the 25th ult. had an interview with one of the young men who assisted Mr. O'Brien to elude the police and get away from the town. He gives the following account of the interview :—

MR. O'BRIEN RUNS.

The young man said that while the gallery was being cleared Mr. O'Brien rose from his seat quickly and got mixed up with the people who were being put out of court ; and that when Mr. Bodkin, resident magistrate, called on the police to detain Mr. O'Brien, Sergeant Brophy made a rush and caught the hon. gentleman by the throat. As he did so two young men of powerful build crushed themselves between the sergeant and his captive with such force as to separate them, the sergeant taking away in his hand Mr. O'Brien's necktie and collar. Mr. O'Brien was thus left free at the court-house door just at the moment the police outside the court-house got orders to disperse the crowd, which they did. Mr. O'Brien, in the darkness, got mixed up in the crowd, and ran with it. My informant, who had followed Mr. O'Brien, whispered to the hon. member to follow him, which he confidingly did, and running quickly by the end of the convent, eighty yards distant, they dashed up a narrow dark lane by the side of the chapel, to a respectable house in a back street. They whispered to the people, "Mr, O'Brien," as they still ran. "All right, sir," was the reply.

ASYLUM AND TEA.

In a few seconds, unobserved, they turned in to Miss O' Neil's bakery premises in William-street. "Miss O' Neil," was the explanation, "this is Mr. O'Brien ; will you give him shelter ? The police are on his track. "This way," she exclaimed, leading the way into the kitchen. Once securely there, the young fellows who tore Mr. O'Brien from the sergeant joined them, and their counsel was taken as to the course to be pursued. Miss O'Neil suggested that he should remain for the night ; but Mr. O'Brien replied that he would leave Carrick. "If you must go," said one of his companions, "you must be disguised. I will get you a slouch hat (a description of soft hat worn by farmers in that part of the country), and an old frieze coat, and then you will look like an old farmer." Mr. O'Brien laughingly consented to be dressed in habiliments not his own. "There is another thing,' said one of the young men ; "are you game enough, Miss O'Neil' to take Mr. O' Brien's arm as he goes through the street ? That would knock the peelers completely off the scent." I would sacrifice my life to save you, Mr. O'Brien," was the reply. One of the young men left at this point, and Mr. O'Brien sat down and partook of tea in the kitchen.

DISGUISED AS A DROVER.

In a short time the young man returned with a soft hat and shabby-looking, much-worn coat, the property of a cattle and pig drover. A shawl, such as country women wear, was procured for Miss O'Neill, and as Mr. O'Brien and his campanion stood in the kitchen ready for flight, he laughed heartily, exclaiming, "a suit of 'blarney' could not hold a candle to this. What a pity we haven't a photographer present, to take us !" The young men then left to see that the streets were clear. One of them, proceeding to the rear of the convent, saw a force of police stationed as if suspicion rested there, and on his return it was decided to go by New-street. Finding no person in William-street, Mr. O'Brien, with Miss O'Neill on his arm, proceeded into New-street. At this time there was rioting in the direction of Main-street, and the bulk of the police force was stationed in that direction.

SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.

Having crossed the Irish sea in a coasting schooner bound for Bridgend, between Cardiff and Swansea, Mr. O'Brien proceeded by train to Manchester, where he had been announced to address a meeting. His unexpected appearance there created an intense sensation. A Manchester paper says :—

Notwithstanding this it was rumoured late in the afternoon that Mr. O'Brien would be found at the meeting, and so general did this impression become that early in the evening the approaches to the Town Hall were besieged by an excited throng, and within a few moments of the opening of the doors the large building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Dr. Samuel Woodcock was the chairman, and while he was delivering his introductory speech, Mr. O'Brien arrived. A scene of the wildest excitement ensued. Cheer after cheer rent the air, the audience mounting the benches and waving hats and handkerchiefs with almost hysterical energy. 'When at length the enthusiasm had subsided the chairman resumed his address, and was followed by Mr. Jacob Bright, who adversely criticised the general policy of the Government.

Mr. O'Brien, M. P., on rising, was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. The hon. member said that he would never forget that wonderful scene of enthusiasm and welcome. When he promised to come to Manchester he little imagined that he would have to come as an outlaw, with almost, he might say, a price upon his head. If he were a Frenchman or Russian refugee England would fight to her last man before she would surrender him, but he was only an Irishman, and that night could be dragged from the midst of that great city, and subjected to the miserable little worries and defilements by which it seemed to be Mr. Balfour's delight to endeavour to pollute men whom he could not conquer. (Cheers.) He did not complain of it, but he did want Englishmen to ponder the fact that any common Irish policeman could come into that great city and could violate the sanctuary of English freedom. What was the argument of the Tory party upon this subject ? Did they ask any Englishman living to believe that they who were condemned to imprisonment for a public speech were guilty of more flagitious crimes than the Parisian dynamiter, or the Russian Nihilist, who could claim security and freedom under the British flag ? No, they did not believe it, and the most woeful feature of these persecutions was that they were part of a policy deliberately concocted for the purpose of wounding the feelings of the Irish people, and of tearing open afresh those cruel old wounds between the two countries, which were disappearing under the benignant support of Mr. Gladstone. (Cheers.)

When Mr O'Brien resumed his seat an attempt was made to move a resolution of thanks to the hon. member, but as if by magic all semblance of order ceased, and a scene which will not be readily forgotten by those who witnessed it ensued. Sturdy men mounted the platform by the dozen, and something like a free fight took place between those who were desirous of placing themselves close to Mr. O'Brien.

All appeals were for some time fruitless, and vain were the attempts to get Mr. O'Brien out of the hall.

At length a way was made, and Mr. O'Brien was all but carried into the ante-room, where the warrant for his arrest was read to him. It had been signed by the magistrates sitting at Carrick-on-Suir and endorsed by the Manchester city stipendiary. Mr. O'Brien was taken to the Manchester Town Hall, and lodged in the mayor's apartments.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says : -This is a flippant world and a summary. Noting that a new broom was about to be applied to a small Native State, which shall be nameless, we applied to a person who knows the State perhaps better than any as to his opinion of the best method to correct the disorders of the locality and he replies : "There is not much to be said ; but flogging *all* the officials and birching the rajah would be highly expedient and efficacious."

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain E Groote, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, laden with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamship Eden Hall, Capt S Hughes, arrived here on Saturday evening from Liverpool, 24th January, with a general cargo.

THE Siamese barque Charan Wattana, 656 tons' Captain G F Warrick, cleared for Penang and Singapore, laden with a general cargo on, Saturday last.

THE British steamer Eleanor, 1,223 tons, Captain H Fill, arrived in port on Saturday last from Shields with a cargo of 2,467 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE British steamer Fernlands, 1,304 tons, Captain J Sellers, arrived in Bombay on Friday evening from Cardiff, laden with 2,607 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE British India steamer Arabia, to sail with mails for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, cleared on Saturday last. She carries the following passengers :—T R H the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Colonel and Mrs Cavaye, Military Secretary, and Captain Ferguson, A D C to the C-in-C, Brigadier-Genl Adam, Q M G, Colonel Cunningham, Colonel Greig, R A, Surgeon Holt, Mr E Rolpen, one European maid, and two clerks, for Karachi ; Mr S Z Husson, for Busreh ; and about 66 deck for various ports.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S.C.ofCarthage | 1716 | J. Swan ..... | A | Sir Chs. Forbes & Co. |
| ,, Tiverton..... | 1743 | R. Whitchead.. | B | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, King Arthur | 1017 | Raffin ..... | C | B. & P. S. N. Co. |
| ,, C. Graham.. | 1913 | Alexanderson .. | D | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, China ..... | 1391 | E. Billenge ..... | F | K. Nixon & Co. |
| ,, Clan Macdonald ..... | 1716 | Rule ..... | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, Rosario ..... | 1221 | W. Brown ..... | H J | F. Muir & Co. |
| ,, Nayanza..... | 1421 | M. Simons..... | P | Visram Ebrahm & Co. |
| ,, Drachenfels | 1451 | Groot ..... | Q | Glade & Co. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, Armenia..... | 2218 | G. Read ..... | 2 | W.& A. Graham & Co. |
| ,, Florence..... | 1576 | J. G. Thompson. | 7 | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| ,, Serica ..... | 1735 | D. McKenzie .. | 8 | J. Mackintosh & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Eleanor (s)..... | Fill ..... | Shields, Jan 19. |
| | Eden Hall (s) ..... | Hughes ..... | Liverpool, Jan 24. |
| | Osmanli (s) ..... | Hagan ..... | Cardiff, Jan 26. |
| 24 | Gerona (s)..... | ..... | Cardiff. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | H.M.S. Turquoise | Brackenb'ry | Zanzibar. |
| 24 | Drachenfels (s) .. | Groote ..... | Calcutta. |
| | C. Wattana (bq).. | Warrick ..... | Penang and Singapore. |

The steamer Arabia, Simpson, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Ship Valiant, for Calcutta.
Steamer Kepler, for Havre.
,, Dunedin, for Dunkirk.
,, China, for Dunkirk and Havre.
,, Pemba, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
19 City of Dublin s..McNeil.....Liverpool.
Shahjehan s.....Burleigh ....Moulmein, Feb 12.
Madras s .....Haughton ..Rangoon, Feb 10.
Sarmatian, ship ..Morrison.....Sourabaya Java.

DEPARTURES.

February 19.—Steamers Castledale and Nowshera, and Barque Futtle Mobarruck.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
20 Sirdhana s..... ..... Rangoon.
Himalaya s ..... ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
19 Manora s ..... ..... Calcutta.
Kohinur s ..... ..... Calcutta.
Goalpara s..... ..... Rangoon.
21 Himalaya s ..... ..... Rangoon.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dragoon s—200 bales cotton, J Fachiri ; 600 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 3,998 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 271 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 1 bale hemp, J M Heyn ; 4,002 cwts linseed, and 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 441 cwts myrabolums, Ralli Bros.

Cy of Carthage s—241 cwts coir yarn, L Manekchand ; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 5,996 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 210 cwts coir yarn, L Nursee ; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—5 cases cigars, Treacher and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—600 cwts myrabolums, H Govindji 120 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 10 case bristles, Schiller Dosogne and Co.

Drumberlie s—4,002 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florence s—100 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 310 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 7 cases bristles, Schiller Dosogne and Co.

Serica s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 80 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kepler s—216 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2,700 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 18,884 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

China s—1,600 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunedin s—3,501 cwts linseed, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—150 cwts gingelly seed, C C Jassawalla ; 990 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tiverton s—227 bales cotton, The Bo Co. Ld ; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 110 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 410 bales cotton and 400 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

Hajeen s—320 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Elektra s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE,

Tiverton s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld.

Hajeen s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Graham s—100 bales cotton, The Bo Co, Ld ; 800 bales cotton, Graddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Rosario s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 530 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 1,600 cwts myrabolums, W Gurtler.

Elektra s—814 cwts myrabolums, W Gurtler.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd February, 1889.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·883 |
| Temperature of the Air | 77·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 68·7 |
| Dew Point | 61·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·656 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloaded =10).. | 4·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read a 8 a. m. next day).. | 83·6 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 68·7 |
| General Directions of Wind.*...NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW. | |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 257 |

*From midnight to midnight.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Carter, 2nd Lt, 9th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Satara.
Cumming, Lieut, 2-Derby Regt, on leave, from Pachmarhi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.

Parker, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, on duty, to Bareilly.
Newnham, Lieut, 10th Bombay L I, on leave, to Poona.
Von-Donop, Captain, R E, on duty, to Calcutta.
Holt, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Sibi.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant,

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 25, 1889.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—
At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
P. and O. Dockyard, Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursday's at 4 p.m.
Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.
Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School, Tuesdays at 4-30 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-30 a.m.
Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.
There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m., on Mondays and Fridays.
2. There will be Company drill for "F" Company on Wednesday, 27th instant, at St. Mary's College, at 5-30 p.m. Uniform Red or White.
3. Captain E. R. Freeborn is granted a fortnight's leave of absence from this date on emergent business.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

For the week commencing 25th February 1889.

1. The Proficiency class will meet at Head-Quarters every evening at 6-30 p.m.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Wednesday and Saturday at 6-30 a.m.
3. Gun drill as last week, and members are requested to attend.
4. There will be Squad drill at Head Quarters on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6-30 p.m.
5. On Saturday, the 2nd March, the Battery will proceed to Colaba to commence the annual course of Gun Target practice.

Fall in at the Municipal offices at 4 p.m. sharp. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra efficiency grant.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

### HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

(Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

602—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ahmedbhai Habibbhai vs. Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another—Ardesir, H and D, and Thakoredas, D and C.

611—Macfarlane, E and H—Moreshwar Bapooji Hegsehte and others vs. Gungavishnu Shrikissondas—Khanderao M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Dismissal.

513-88—Tobin and R—C F Mackeson vs Mary Isabella Mackeson and another.

Undefended New Long Causes.

541-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Lakhbai vs Nurpall Lallji and others.

545-88—Nanu and H—Abdoolally Currimji vs W H Bell.

546-88—Little, S F and N—Khatao Veerji vs Mahomedbhoy Lallji and others.

547-88—In person paupers—Cooverji Veerji and others vs Wellji Harichund.

Long Causes.

378-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhai Alladinbhai—T D and Cama.—Part heard.

484-88—Payne, G and S—Haji Sher Mahomed Haji Amanoolla vs. The B B and C I R Co—Burder and B—Part heard.

### BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th Feb., as compared with the statement of the 12th Feb., 1889 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Feb. 12. Rs. | A. | P. | Feb. 19. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up ..... | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 51,49,628 | 15 | 0 | 51,49,628 | 15 | 0 |
| Treasury Balance ..... | 1,71,27,221 | 14 | 11 | 1,77,72,894 | 1 | 5 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 3,51,20,956 | 10 | 9 | 3,21,97,805 | 9 | 9 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c..... | 4,08,008 | 12 | 3 | 3,56,934 | 6 | 9 |
| Sundries ..... | 6,61,476 | 3 | 0 | 7,21,892 | 15 | 8 |
| Rs... | 7,87,67,292 | 7 | 11 | 7,64,99,156 | 0 | 7 |

| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities .. | 10,97,004 | 12 | 0 | 9,80,755 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorized Invtmts | 72,18,254 | 0 | 0 | 73,23,404 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities... | 1,70,00,282 | 14 | 7 | 1,75,07,241 | 2 | 0 |
| Credits on do. | 86,15,783 | 7 | 9 | 90,90,227 | 12 | 4 |
| Bills discounted ..... | 2,30,94,965 | 4 | 1 | 2,30,35,817 | 0 | 9 |
| Balances with other Banks | 5,93,109 | 4 | 5 | 7,81,174 | 4 | 3 |
| Bullion ..... | 12,960 | 4 | 6 | 6,891 | 7 | 2 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 11,10,398 | 2 | 1 | 11,10,223 | 4 | 1 |
| Stamps ..... | 12,053 | 6 | 0 | 13,364 | 11 | 0 |
| Sundries ..... | 2,03,617 | 5 | 0 | 1,20,660 | 8 | 11 |
| Cash at Head Office..... | 67,99,2·2 | 2 | 4 | 50,47,201 | 6 | 8 |
| Do. at Branches..... | 1,30,09,641 | 9 | 2 | 1,14,82,195 | 7 | 5 |
| Rs. | 7,87,67,292 | 7 | 11 | 7,64,99,156 | 0 | 7 |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Treasury Balance at Head Office... | 19,20,112 | Increase. |
| Do. at Branches ... | 12,74,440 | Decrease. |
| Other Deposits ..... | 29,23,151 | do. |
| Post Bills..... | 51,075 | do. |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | |
| Bank's Investments ..... | 11,110 | Decrease. |
| Loans ..... | 5,06,958 | Increase. |
| Accounts of Credit ..... | 4,74,445 | do. |
| Mercantile Bills ..... | 59,148 | Decrease. |
| Cash at Head Office ..... | 17,52,021 | do. |
| Do. at Branches ..... | 15,27,447 | do. |

THE electric railway is about to become a serious accomplished fact. Messrs. Mather and Platt, says a London correspondent, have just obtained the first contract for the introduction of electric train service into London. The Directors of the City of London and Southwark Subway having practically completed their tunnels, which pass under the Thames a little to the west of London Bridge, have now accepted by negotiation with Mr. William Mather the scheme of his firm, which shows that electric science has so advanced as to make competent engineers and electricians confident that trains can be worked so rapidly that at each station there shall be a three-minute service with a maximum speed of twenty-five miles an hour, under conditions which render underground locomotion less disagreeable than steam locomotion above ground. This large contract, which will take about six months to carry out, has been entrusted to Mr. Mather as the result of competition with other eminent firms. Each train will accommodate 100 passengers in three cars. There are five stations between the City terminus, near the Monument, and the Stockwell end, on the Surrey side of the river. The train mileage, on Mr. Mather's plan, will be 2,200 per day. The plant consists of a permanent station for generating the current, with engines of a thousand horse-power, Edison-Hopkinson dynamos and motors of a new type for the traction cars, and complete electric lighting for the stations, carriages and signals.


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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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NOTICES.

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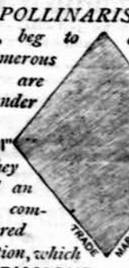
*The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Waters are publicunder which "HUNYADI" part, they adopted an Label, com- Registered of selection, which*   *Aperient offered to the names of the word forms have now additional prising their Trade Mark consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

*This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.*

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*Bi-Digestive* **WINE**
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Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.
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"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &C.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
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| | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. | Rs. As. |
| Table Spoons ... ... ...per doz. | 30 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Dessert „ ... ... ... „ | 22 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 |
| Tea „ ... ... ... „ | 19 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Table Forks... ... ... ... „ | 30 0 | 32 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 40 0 |
| Dessert „ ... ... ... ... „ | 22 0 | 24 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 32 0 |
| Soup Ladles ... ... ... each | 9 0 | 19 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Sauce „ ... ... ... ... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 3 8 |
| Gravy Spoons ... ... ... „ | 6 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade ... ... ... ... „ | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Butter Knives ... ... ... „ | 2 8 | 2 12 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Sugar Spoons ... ... ... „ | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Salt „ with gilt bowl ... ... „ | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Egg „ „ „ ... ... „ | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Mustard „ „ „ ... ... „ | 1 4 | 1 6 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Sugar Sifters (Gilt, Rs. 2 extra) ... „ | 3 0 | 3 8 | 4 0 | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Sugar Tongs ... ... ... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 4 | 3 8 | 3 8 |
| Marrow Spoons ... ... ... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 8 | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| Cheese Scoop (with Ivory handle, Rs. 9) ... ... ... ... „ | 2 8 | 2 12 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Cuddy Spoons ... ... ... „ | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 8 |
| Toddy Ladles ... ... ... „ | 2 0 | 2 4 | 2 8 | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Ice Tongs ... ... ... ... „ | 3 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 4 |
| Salad „ ... ... ... ... „ | 12 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Salad Spoons and Forks ... ... „ | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 |
| Pickle Forks ... ... ... „ | 1 0 | 1 4 | 1 8 | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Skewers ... ... ... ...per inch | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 |
| Asparagus Tongs ... ... ... each | 15 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 |

**BEST STEEL TABLE CUTLERY.**
Large Knives ..... Rs. 30 per dozen. | Carvers for Joints ..... Rs. 9 per pair.
Small „ ..... „ 22 per „ | Do. for Chicken .... „ 9 „
Steels for Sharpening, Rs. 4 each.

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**IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.**
**CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.**
**CURES all Blood Disorders.**
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**CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces, From whatever cause arising.**

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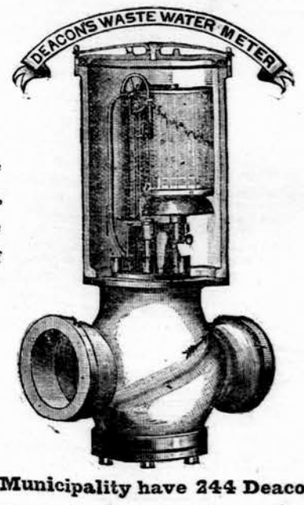


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